THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

May 24, 1952 Volume IV, Number 15

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Kazakhstan: Ideological Work Under Review

Kazakhstan: Report to the Party Congress

A Call for Creation of Modern Ballet

The Account of the POW Screening and Truce Talks

Copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Merle Fainsod, Harvard University, Chairman; Cyril E. Black, Princeton University, Secretary; Abram Bergson, Columbia University; William B. Edgerton, Pennsylvania State College; Waldemar Gurian, University of Notre Dame; Harold H. Fisher, Stanford University; George Kennan, Institute for Advanced Study; Ernest J. Simmons, Columbia University; René Wellek, Yale University; Sergius Yakobson, Library of Congress.

Leo Gruliow, Editor

Fred Holling, Assistant Editor

Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No 15

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for

April 9-15, inclusive

FEATURE ARTICLES

Kazakhstan: Ideological Work Under Review 3
Kazakhstan: Report to the Party Congress 4
A Call for Creation of Modern Ballet
The Ballet and Life 15
New Production of a Classical Ballet 17
Screen Writing Is Subject of Discussion
Party Meeting of Moscow Writers 17
Session in Ministry of Cinematography 17
The Account of the POW Screening and Truce Talks 18

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics
United Nations
The Tunisian Question in the Security Council 19
Atlantic Pact
N.A.T.O. in Search of a Secretary-General 19
Conference on Children 20
Far East
Irrigation Projects in China 20
Chou En-lai Receives Tibetan Delegation 20
U.S. Plans for Hong Kong Naval Base 21
Soviet Children Win International Drawing Prizes . . . 21
U.S. Atrocities Against POWs 21
W.H.O. as Ally of U.S. Germ Warfare 21
Economic Successes of Mongolian Republic 22
Eastern Europe
Anniversary of Finnish Poet Lönnrot's Birth 22
U.S.S.R. Returns Cultural Treasures to Poland 22
Central Europe
For German Peace Treaty and Unification 22
Western Hemisphere
U.S. Monopolies and the Bolivian Coup d'Etat 23
Anti-American Feeling in Brazilian Army 23
U.S. Interference in Latin American Affairs 23
Trud on Truman Seizure of Steel Industry 24
Africa
Tunisia's Struggle for Independence 24
Sports
Soviet Athletes in International Federations 24

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism
80th Anniversary of Russian Edition of 'Capital' 25
Communist Party
Plenary Session of Kazakh Central Committee 25
Discussion of Mass Political Work in Estonia 25
Selection and Training of Cadres in Novosibirsk 25
Party Committee and Scientific Institutions 25
For Constant Training of Young Communists 26
Economic Studies of Managerial Personnel 26
For Proper Selection and Training of Cadres 27
State and Law
Importance of Village Meetings 27
Armenian, Moldavian, Latvian Supreme Soviets Meet . . . 27
Natural Resources
Major Tasks in Shelter-Belt Forestation 28
1952 Tasks on Water Power Projects 29
Irrigation of Don Steppe Begins 29
Trade Unions
Railwaymen's Union Central Committee Meets 29
Industry
Defective Work by Porcelain Factory 29
Communist Education in a Textile Combine 30
More Attention to Education of Working Youth 30
Agriculture
Province Party Committees Fail to Guide Competition . . 31
For Successful Cotton Planting 31
Farm Machinery Exhibit in Moscow 32
Amalgamated Collective Farms Flourish in Kuban 32
(Feuilleton)—Thanks for the Chickens 32
Transportation
Lumbering Holds Up River Traffic 33
More on Moscow-Simferopol Bus Service 33
Culture
Science Propaganda Poorly Organized in Latvia 34
Acquisitions of State Historical Museum 34
Science
Linguistics Expeditions Planned for Summer 34
'Flora of the U.S.S.R.' 34
(Feuilleton)—A Lucrative Spot 35
History
'History of the Culture of Ancient Russia' 35
Education 36
The Arts
The Da Vinci Anniversary 36
Film of Heinrich Mann's 'Loyal Citizen' 36
Color Newsreel on Farming 37
Province Philharmonic Functioning Poorly 37
Faults in Work of Province Folk Art Center 37
Literature
22nd Anniversary of Mayakovsky's Death 37
Press and Publishing
Publication of Children's Encyclopedia Delayed 37
Vol. VIII of Large Soviet Encyclopedia Appears 38
New Province Newspaper 38
Sports
1952 All-Soviet Soccer Matches 38

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia 39

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 44
Publications From Which Translations Appear 44

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying $100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, $3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Kazakhstan: Ideological Work Under Review

Party Life: CONCERNING CERTAIN QUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN KAZAKHSTAN. (By Zh. Shayakhmetov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Pravda, April 10, p. 2. Complete text:) The great October socialist revolution overthrew the rule of the landowners and capitalists and broke the chains of national-colonial oppression. As a consequence of the triumph of the October revolution, Comrade Stalin points out, "the pariah peoples, the slave peoples for the first time in the history of mankind rose to the status of peoples genuinely free and genuinely equal, infecting the oppressed peoples of the whole world with their example."

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin sweeping changes have been wrought during the years of Soviet rule in Kazakhstan, one of the most backward of Tsarist Russia's outlying areas. Thanks to the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, Soviet Kazakhstan's material and spiritual forces have now come to flower.

Together with the entire Soviet people, the working people of the Kazakh Republic are occupied in peaceful, constructive labor. The Party organization of Kazakhstan is leading a struggle for further progress in the republic's economy and culture. It is directing all the efforts of the republic's working people toward accomplishing the responsible tasks which the Party and the government have set before them.

The Central Committee of our party and Comrade Stalin teach us that the ideological work of the Party organizations, ideological-political training of cadres and communist education of the working people constitute decisive conditions for success in economic and cultural work.

Carrying out the Party Central Committee's historic decisions on ideological matters, the Kazakhstan Party organization has increased its concern with Marxist-Leninist training of cadres and is working hard to raise the ideological level of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Almost all of the Communists and the great majority of the intelligentsia are enrolled in the Party education network. Lecture series are being given on an extensive scale in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the history of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and the biographies of Lenin and Stalin. Eight hundred lecture series are being conducted merely for those persons studying Marxism-Leninism outside classrooms and study circles. Lecture propaganda for the public, both in cities and in the countryside, has assumed a large scale.

To raise the level of ideological work it is of utmost importance to have the works of Lenin and Stalin in the Kazakh language. Sixteen volumes of Lenin's collected works and 13 of Stalin's have been translated and published in Kazakh. Individual titles among the classics of Marxism-Leninism have been issued in large editions.

Major strides in training scientists and scholars have been made in recent years. The republic now has 98 holding doctoral degrees, of whom 16 are Kazakhs, including two women, and hundreds of Masters, including 145 Kazakhs; among the Masters are 134 women, 34 of them Kazakhs. More than 600 graduate students are enrolled in higher educational and research institutions.

The Party's decisions on ideological matters have exerted tremendous influence on the development of the arts in the republic. Talented young people have joined the ranks of the workers in the arts and these ranks have grown and improved. Kazakh literature has been enriched with new works devoted to the building of communism.

It is very important for the communist education of student youth to have textbooks of high ideological level, yet readily comprehensible, in the history of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the history of literature. The curricula and standard texts used for many years in teaching Kazakh literature have been revised and somewhat improved.

While developing ideological work, the Party organization has not avoided a number of serious mistakes. Particularly serious errors have occurred in history, as well as in literature and the arts.

Some historians, literary scholars and writers departed from Marxism-Leninism in treating a number of questions of the history of Kazakhstan and fell into the standpoint of bourgeois nationalists. They treated the question of the progressive nature of Kazakhstan's voluntary adhesion to Russia incorrectly and unscientifically. They ignored the indisputable truth that without this annexation and without the fraternal aid of the great Russian people Kazakhstan would have remained separate from the general democratic revolutionary movement in Russia and would have been left in the position of the countries of the East oppressed by the American-British imperialists.

This incorrect treatment of the history of Kazakhstan found expression in particular in the glorification of so feudal-monarchical a movement as that of Kenesary Kasymov in the 1840s and 1850s. Kenesary never in any way expressed the interests of the Kazakh people. He strove for one thing only: to break Kazakhstan away from Russia, and to this end he maintained close ties with foreign enemies of the Kazakh people.

Instead of giving a correct Marxist-Leninist evaluation of this reactionary feudal-monarchical movement, some historians, in defiance of historical truth, treated it for a long time from a bourgeois-national standpoint, maintaining that this movement was one of national liberation.

Some writers and literary scholars committed serious ideological distortions in their works. Instead of profoundly analyzing the class nature of various Kazakh legends and songs composed by the court poets of the khans, they idealized them. Some works distorted Soviet reality and praised the feudal culture of the beys. To this must be added that the compilers of a number of textbooks on the history of Kazakh literature and the Kazakh language took advantage of the political shortsightedness of the heads of the Kazakh Ministry of Education and dragged into these textbooks ideas alien to our people.

Serious defects have been discovered in the training of personnel for science and scholarship. The Presidium of the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences for a long time failed to reorganize its work in accordance with the Party's decisions on ideological matters. The Academy officials bestrewed the Academy's scientific and research institutions with persons who lacked the necessary qualities for scientific work.

All these mistakes were correctly criticized in the Party press. The press declarations helped the Party organization to advance ideological work.

The question of the state of ideological work and measures to correct the mistakes that have occurred was comprehensively discussed in the Central Committee, in the province, city and district Party committees, in primary Party units and in meetings of the Party aktiv and the intelligentsia.

The eighth plenary session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee last October was devoted to the tasks of improving ideological work in the republic's Party organization. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan last December paid particular attention to this matter. The plenary session and the congress which followed it noted that the bureau of the Central Committee and the Party organizations of the republic had not provided adequate supervision of ideological work and had not given the lead in the matter of criticism from below.

The discovery of mistakes and their correction in practice is a serious test of the Marxist-Leninist training and fighting efficiency of our cadres. The intelligentsia of the republic has shown its political maturity and its intolerance of all manifestations of alien ideology, lack of ideological content and an apolitical attitude. Our splendid youth has displayed particular activity in this matter; it is flocking into all branches of science, scholarship, literature and art.

Since the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan a great deal has been accomplished on the ideological

front. The Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography is preparing a third edition of the history of the Kazakh Republic. The broad world of scholarship of the republic, as well as historians from Moscow, Leningrad and a number of fraternal republics took part in the discussion of the plan for the first volume. The Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature is preparing a second edition of Volume I of "The History of Kazakh Literature," a large Russian-Kazakh dictionary and a systematic course in the Kazakh language for higher pedagogical institutes.

Guided by Comrade Stalin's injunction that science cannot develop and flourish without a clash of views, without untrammeled criticism, the republic's scientific research institutes, higher educational institutions and professional organizations have begun to hold discussions of timely problems of science, scholarship, literature and the arts.

The discussion on study of the life and work of Abai Kunanbayev, a classic writer of Kazakh literature, yielded fruitful results. It helped to expose the bourgeois-objectivist concept of the so-called "Abai school of poetry," which limited Abai's influence to a narrow circle of secondary and in most cases reactionary poets and thereby essentially minimized the role of Abai himself in the history of Kazakh literature.

Great interest was stirred in the world of scholarship by the discussion organized by the Kazakh Republic Academy of Sciences' History Institute on the nature of the national movement in prerevolutionary Kazakhstan. It brought to light the existence of serious differences among the historians of the republic in the evaluation of a number of national movements and showed the necessity of further deep study of many questions concerning the history of Kazakhstan.

The discussion of problems of linguistics showed that some linguists of the republic have not yet reorganized their work on the basis of the Stalin teaching concerning linguistics and continue to commit serious errors. Measures have been laid down for further scientific study of major problems of Kazakh linguistics and improvement in Kazakh script and spelling.

Work on the selection, training and deployment of scientists and scholars has considerably improved in the republic's scientific institutions and higher educational institutes. The Party organizations have begun to concern themselves regularly and concretely with the problems of training scholars and scientists. The subjects of graduate students' dissertations have been reviewed and scholarly guidance of them has improved.

Major defects have been brought to light in the operation of some higher educational institutions, in particular the Kazakh State University and the medical and law institutes, particularly in the organization of the teaching of socio-economic disciplines. The bureau of the Central Committee has especially investigated the state of affairs in these institutions and directed the attention of the Party organizations, administrators and professors and teaching staffs of these institutions to the necessity of decisive improvement in their work, raising the level of instruction, particularly in socio-economic disciplines. For this purpose a republic-wide conference was recently held of heads of departments and teachers of socio-economic disciplines in higher educational institutions. The chairs of social sciences in the higher educational institutions are being strengthened with trained personnel.

The Fifth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party instructed the Central Committee to take measures for serious improvement in the work of the Kazakhstan Union of Soviet Writers. The republic's writers, poets and literary scholars are now engaged on major works on contemporary topics, showing the friendship of peoples of the U.S.S.R., the achievements of the building of communism, the new way of life and the new relationships among Soviet people.

The playwrights, composers, artists and screen workers have improved their work and have turned to present-day themes for the most part.

A great deal of work is now being carried out to improve the ideological content of textbooks and programs for the study of Kazakh literature in higher educational institutions and secondary schools. It has been decided to rewrite textbooks and courses in Kazakh literature and the Kazakh language. Experienced schoolteachers, lecturers in pedagogical schools and institutes and workers in science and literature have been enlisted to compile these textbooks. The drafts and manuscripts of the textbooks are being widely discussed at meetings of the Pedagogical Council of the republic's Ministry of Education; qualified teachers in schools and institutes and workers in research institutions are being invited to attend these sessions.

Our republic press has begun to deal more seriously and profoundly with questions of ideology. Newspapers and magazines have noticeably intensified their propaganda of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Stalin personally and with their direct aid, the Party organization of Kazakhstan has become one of the large detachments of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By developing bold Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism it will raise the level of ideological work still higher. The Bolsheviks of Kazakhstan will continue training the Kazakh people, all the working people of the republic, in a spirit of advanced socialist ideology, a spirit of proletarian internationalism, the spirit of the unbreakable Stalinist friendship of the peoples.

Kazakhstan: Report to the Party Congress

REPORT OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF KAZAKHSTAN TO THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE KAZAKHSTAN COMMUNIST PARTY.—Speech by Comrade Zh. Shayakhmetov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. (Kazakhstanskaya pravda [Kazakhstan Truth], daily organ of the Central Committee and Alma-Ata Province Committee of the Communist Party, Alma-Ata, Dec. 16, 1951, pp. 1-6. 30,000 words. Condensed text:) ... I. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY.—The republic's heavy industry has continued to increase its fixed capital and production capacity, steadily enlarging output and lowering unit costs through heightened labor productivity, introduction of new equipment and techniques and improvement of the technology of production.

Coal Industry.—Carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and the decree of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party "On the Work of the Karaganda Province Party Committee," the Bolsheviks and miners of Karaganda achieved fulfillment of the five-year plan for coal extraction ahead of schedule—by October, 1950—and exceeded the plan for extraction of coal by several million tons. Coal extraction reached 2.5 times the prewar level and the average daily extraction 2.7 times the prewar figure.

Equipping of the Karaganda Coal Combine mines with an abundance of modern mining equipment (coal combines, powerful cutting machines, heavy electric locomotives, etc.) and higher productivity of the working machinery made it possible in 1950 to mechanize completely the cutting, breaking and delivery of coal in the veins and the underground haulage and loading of coal into railroad cars.

Labor productivity of workers engaged in the subsurface extraction of coal was 18% higher in 1951 than in 1948, and 26% higher than in 1945. Over this period the average monthly miners' wage increased 11% while the price of coal was reduced 8%. ...

But nonetheless there are serious shortcomings in the development of the republic's coal industry. Not a single trust in the Karaganda Coal Combine has reached prewar labor productivity, a significant number of the mines are still not managing to fulfill their monthly and annual plans, and the average progressive norms for increasing the productivity of working machinery are not met, which attests to extremely poor utilization of machinery, especially the mining combines. More than half of the seams transferred to a cyclical system are not fulfilling the established cyclical norms.

The basin's scientists and the institutes of the Kazakh Re-

public Academy of Sciences are conducting little research on new and more modern systems and methods of coal extraction and enriching of coal, especially Ekibastuz coal, on improving ventilation, on methods for the degasification of seams before cutting begins, or on working out and applying new forms of production organization which would undoubtedly speed development of the basin's production capacity.

It must be emphasized that, despite the U.S.S.R. Communist Party Central Committee decree and despite the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the managers of the Karaganda Province Party Committee and of the combine are not paying due heed to the matter of training qualified personnel, particularly engineers and technicians and especially Kazakhs themselves. ...

The development of the republic's coal industry depends largely on the work of the mine builders, who must put new mines and veins in exploitation within the deadlines stipulated by the government. Nevertheless, the mine builders have not been fulfilling their plans year after year, especially for such fields as the Ekibastuz and Churubai-Nura.

Glaring shortcomings in the work of building organizations of the basin are that labor productivity of construction workers is still low, construction machinery is utilized unsatisfactorily, and the practice of scattering manpower and equipment on many objectives has not yet been overcome; the building organizations have not yet sufficiently developed their own production base; industrial, residential and cultural service buildings as a rule are opened when still unfinished, and there is a great deal of spoilage and high-cost construction.

The existence of these and other shortcomings indicates that the managers of the Karaganda Coal and Karaganda Mine Construction Combines are coping poorly with fundamental matters affecting the further growth of the coal industry. The Karaganda Province, City and District Party Committees are not keeping a careful check on the work of economic managers and are not sufficiently demanding of them. ...

The growth of Central Kazakhstan's coal industry is particularly important, inasmuch as it is a base for the South Urals metallurgical industry, for rail transport and for Kazakhstan's growing industry. In the course of the next few years we must, by increasing the tempo to the utmost, master the Ekibastuz, Churubai-Nura, Saransk and other coal fields. ...

Metallurgical Industry.—In the nationwide movement for fulfillment of the postwar Stalin five-year plan ahead of schedule and in carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the republic's metallurgical industry has achieved certain successes.

The postwar five-year plan for smelting black copper ore was fulfilled 100.5%, zinc 113.2%, ferroalloys 109.2%, steel 108.2%, nonferrous rolled metal 100.7%, ferrous metals 106.5%; for ore extraction: copper 102.1%, nickel 104.1%, chrome 113.9%, manganese 111.2%; output of tin concentrates 117%; collection of ferrous scrap metal 100.8%. The production of nonferrous and rare metals greatly exceeded the prewar level.

However, the republic's metallurgical industry as a whole, especially lead and copper, seriously lags behind the requirements of the national economy, primarily because new capacity has not been introduced in time and the production capacity of existing enterprises is insufficiently utilized.

For 11 months of 1951 the republic's copper smelting was only 87.3% of the plan. Not one enterprise of the copper industry except the Irtysh refinery and the Uspensky mine fulfilled the stipulated assignments.

The 1949-1950 production plan for lead smelting for the republic as a whole went unfulfilled. For 11 months of 1951 the plan for lead smelting was fulfilled 100.3% by the Chimkent lead plant and 84.2% by the Leninogorsk plant.

Despite the fact that the mines were supplied with the latest mining equipment, the mechanization of labor-consuming work, especially subsurface work, is still very poor; more productive methods for working deposits are insufficiently employed. ...

Ferrous metals enterprises are continuing to speed up production of steel, rolled metal, ferroalloys, chrome and manganese ores, and many of them, such as the Kazakh metallurgical plant, the Aktyubinsk ferroalloys plant and the Dzhezdinsky ore administration, are coping with their production plans. ...

In the shortest possible time we must do away with the backwardness, especially of the lead and copper industries, guarantee fulfillment of production plans for the extraction and processing of ore, for the smelting of lead and copper. ...

Capital construction in the metallurgical industry lags sharply behind the demands upon it. The five-year plan assignments for construction have not been met. Although there has been a slight improvement in the work of the Altai Lead Construction Trust, there is a particular lag in the work of the Leninogorsk Lead Construction, Zyryanovsk Construction and Mirgalimsai Lead Construction Trusts. ...

The removal of these and other shortcomings in the work of construction organizations, particularly of the lead industry, is one of the most important tasks of Party and economic agencies in the republic. ...

Oil Industry.—The work of the oil industry has noticeably improved since the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. During the postwar five-year plan oil extraction in the republic increased by 34.8%. Oil extraction in 1950 was 30% greater than in 1948.

However, the republic's oil industry did not attain basic goals of the five-year plan and did not fulfill the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

It must be said that the managers of the Kazakhstan Oil Trust did not concentrate on crucial sectors, such as drilling work in active fields and exploratory work.

Further growth of the oil industry presents the following tasks:

1. To increase by all means possible the level of oil extraction, which demands forced pace in industrial exploration of prospective deposits in the Emba, Aktyubinsk and Urals oil regions, eliminating standstills and breakdowns, and broader use of new drilling machinery; to see to increasing oil output at active fields, concentrating on correct and rational utilization of the existing wells, on strict observation of technical regulations and on introduction of new machinery and new methods of exploiting fields and wells; to eliminate the lag in construction work in the Emba fields, attaining unconditional fulfillment of plans for construction and assembly work and taking advantage of the wealth of possibilities for increasing the production of local building materials.

2. To work out a general plan for development of the very rich Emba oil-bearing region, providing in the general plan for such important problems as concentration of manpower and resources at the most promising deposits, creation of a material-technical base by erecting several machinery repair plants and the joining of all the oil industry's narrow-gauge railroads as the least expensive kind of transportation in the Emba fields.

Chemical Industry.—While fulfilling the gross production plan for the first four years of the postwar five-year plan by 104.5% and while increasing the 1949 gross volume of output to 2.2 times that of 1940, the republic's chemical industry nevertheless showed lack of preparation for meeting the plan for subsequent years.

The Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul and, in particular, Karaganda Province Party Committees are paying insufficient attention to development of the chemical industry. Yet the interests of the national economy require that the chemical industry increase output considerably and broaden the range of items produced.

One task is to work to coordinate nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry. It is essential to achieve maximum utilization of sulphurous gases recovered from nonferrous metallurgy plants and of pyrite tailings from polymetallic combines' concentration plants for sulphuric acid production, using this to expand the output of mineral fertilizers, including high concentrates, and other chemical products.

Machine Building.—The republic's machine-building industry fulfilled the five-year plan for gross output by 107.5%. Production in 1950 was double that of 1946. ...

But there are shortcomings in the work of the machine-building industry, such as: issuance of machinery without its full complement of equipment, low-quality output, overexpenditure of raw materials and electricity, etc. ...

Power Base.—While noting the considerable work that has been done in developing the power base, it must be said that power supply remains the weakest spot of all sectors of the national economy; and in some cases it retards the further

growth of individual branches of industry, particularly coal and metallurgy. Consequently, major attention must be given to increasing power capacity.

The Ust-Kamenogorsk State Electric Station must be set going by the deadline set by the government, construction of the Ozyornaya Hydroelectric Station must be completed in 1952, and in the shortest time possible a detailed plan must be drawn up for full utilization of the rich water resources of all Kazakhstan. ...

Republic Industry.—The building materials industry on the whole overcame its principal shortcoming, its seasonal nature. Building materials enterprises now have sufficient machinery; the capacity of brick kilns has increased almost 2.5 times.

However, despite a significant growth in output, the building materials industry is not meeting the growing demands of the republic's economy for building materials. ...

The lumber industry's operations were extremely unsatisfactory. In comparison with 1949, 1950 logging decreased 28% and timber hauling 18.6%. Plan fulfillment in logging in 1951 was worse than ever.

The Ministry of the Lumber Industry (Minister Comrade Kainarbayev) operates in a formal manner and provides poor supervision to the enterprises under its jurisdiction; it does not show enough initiative and interest in the training of needed personnel despite the fact that the whole state of affairs as regards providing the lumber industry with skilled personnel and engineers and technicians is exceptionally bad.

The East Kazakhstan and Alma-Ata Province Party Committees and Executive Committees are unsatisfactorily supervising lumber industry enterprises.

Consumers' goods industries fulfilled the gross output plan 104.9% in 1949, 100.7% in 1950 and 103% in the 11 months of 1951.

I turn to the situation obtaining in individual branches.

Through better utilization of production capacity, through the renovation of technological equipment and through streamlined conveyor-belt production methods, light industry increased output of a number of most important items, such as wool and cotton goods, hosiery, leather footwear, soft and hard leather goods, etc., increasing output during the five-year plan from 1.7 times to fourteenfold.

But light industry did not fulfill the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, particularly as concerns the creation of a comprehensively developed consumers' goods industry in each city and district and in the republic's major industrial centers. The failure to produce the full range and variety of goods called for by the plan still continues, there is overexpenditure of raw materials and supplies and there are unproductive expenditures as well.

Due to new construction, the introduction of more modern equipment and expansion of refrigeration facilities the meat and dairy industry continues to grow in production capacity. The five-year plan's 1950 goal for meat output was met 101.3%, including 118.6% for republic-administered industry and 108.4% for production of creamery butter.

There are substantial shortcomings in the work of the ministry (Minister Comrade Edygenov). Over the past three years its work has been unsatisfactory, considerably below its possibilities: available equipment is poorly utilized and the training of personnel is particularly poor. Wholly unsatisfactory are the state of capital construction and utilization of means allocated to this purpose.

The ministry's accumulations plan went unfulfilled. For eight months of 1951, out of 2,895,000 rubles in profits deposits were not made at the Industrial Bank for capital construction.

The food industry registered some achievements in this period. The basic turnover funds of the republic's food industry increased 40% by the end of the five-year plan and volume of production rose 90%. There was a considerable increase in output of bakery products, wines and tea.

Nevertheless, the food industry is not yet fully meeting the requirements of the public in food products. Decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party to expand, strengthen and make stable the raw material base for existing enterprises and to establish new branches of the food industry are being executed extremely poorly.

It must be said that the Ministry of the Food Industry and Minister Butin personally are grossly remiss as concerns the rapid growth of all branches of the food industry.

The fishing industry under Union and republic jurisdiction fulfilled the plan set forth in the postwar five-year plan for the fish catch by 101.5%(including in this figure republic industry, 121.6%). However, in 1950 and for ten months of 1951 this branch of the national economy suffered a considerable setback.

The republic fishing industry has still not reached the prewar catch.

In order to pull this branch of the national economy out of its lag it is necessary in the shortest possible time to resolve the following problems: to increase collective fisheries' part in fishing and properly determine the volume of fish deliveries to the state by the collective fisheries; to put in order the work of the Motor Fishing Stations (M.R.S.), heightening their responsibility for execution of contracts with collective fisheries by increasing the material and financial responsibility and by strengthening their supervisory and specialist personnel. ...

By the end of the five-year plan local and cooperative industry had achieved further growth in output, mastery of production of new items, reduction in the cost of finished goods and greater accumulations.

However, local industry and the cooperatives are functioning unsatisfactorily. The main reason is that managers forget that local and cooperative industry must work primarily on local raw material and that our republic possesses great supplies of diverse local raw materials.

***

In order to promote rapid development of consumers' goods industries the following urgent tasks must be accomplished. ... [The speaker enumerates a detailed list of practical measures, among them enlargement of existing enterprises and the construction of new and modern enterprises; establishment of new branches of the food industry, such as corn starch, biscuit and macaroni production; increasing the fish catch by creating numerous motorized flotillas and receiving stations; building of fish canneries in Alakul and Zisan and a refrigeration storage plant in Myn-Aral; expansion of the power supply in Semipalatinsk and Chimkent; construction within two to three years of a ready-made clothing mill in Karaganda; beginning of construction of large new combines for leather footwear, cotton goods and wool; increasing output of local and cooperative industry to between 1.5 times and double the 1950 level within three to five years, especially in building materials and metal manufactures; construction within the next few years of large shops in major industrial centers to produce metalware, enamel and porcelain ware, twine, as well as dry cleaning and fruit processing plants; elevation of the political level of all workers, and elimination of specialist turnover.]

II. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Since the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, all types of transport and communications in the republic have developed along with all the other branches of the national economy.

Capital investment in transport and communications from Jan. 1, 1949, to October, 1950, exceeded by 62% investments during the preceding three years.

The volume of freight carried by the railroads during this period increased 22.3% and by the Ministry of Highway Transport 7.3%.

Transport.—Now under construction and to be put into temporary operation shortly, the Mointy—Chu and Akmolinsk—Pavlodar railroad lines run for a total of more than 1000 kilometers and bear great economic significance.

Along with the construction of new lines, rail transport has also been developed through modernizing the equipment of old roads.

There are nevertheless serious shortcomings in the operations of railroads, railroad construction organizations, and water, highway and air transport in the republic.

There is still lacking the necessary struggle to keep to timetables and to cut the idle time of rolling stock in loading and unloading freight.

The Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers' Administration for Transport Utilization of Small Rivers is not coping with its tasks.

Despite the fact that the trucking fleet has increased 75% since the Fourth Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress its utilization is extremely unsatisfactorily organized. ...

We must develop all forms of transportation and to this end we must see to it that the Mointy—Chu and Akmolinsk—Pavlodar railroad lines begin operation in the shortest possible time, and in the course of 1952 we must raise their traffic capacity to the point planned for the initial stage; must speed up the double-tracking of the Akmolinsk—Kartaly sector and work on the electrification of the Karaganda—Akmolinsk—Kartaly sector, which is required to increase the traffic capacity of the lines; must increase the proportion of the republic's freight carried by water and lower the cost of water-route shipping; during the next five years we must master navigation along the Tobol, Ishim, Chu, Lepsy and Topar Rivers and further increase navigation on rivers already utilized; must intensify work on mechanizing basic loading operations and enlarge the river fleet; must improve the condition and utilization of trucking fleets, eliminating breakdowns and making maximum substitution of trucking for short hauls in place of railroad shipment; in 1952-1953 we must open the Alma-Ata auto repair shops now under construction and bring up to planned capacity the Karaganda shops and other republic auto repair shops... [Long-range plans for auto repair shop construction are outlined].

While noting some improvement and modernization of roadways and road building, it must be noted that the growth of roadways lags sharply behind the growth of the trucking fleet. ... [Tasks are mentioned in mechanizing road building and in extending the proportion of paved roads.]

Communications.—In accordance with the decisions of the Fourth Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, the republic has done considerable work on developing postal and particularly electric communications. Communications enterprises are being provided modern equipment.

It must be said that republic communications are nevertheless developing extremely slowly. ...

During the next three years we must construct lines of communication with 19 of the republic's district centers that do not have electric communication with province centers; provide the capital of the republic with reliable and high-quality communications lines to all district centers; provide telephone communication for all village Soviets and state farms and establish reliable contact of province centers with Machine and Tractor Stations, Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations, pasture outposts, village Soviets and state farms; assure reliable radio-phone and postal communications for intercollective farm pasture outposts; erect dial telephone exchanges in all province centers and industrial cities—Balkhash, Temir-Tau, Dzhezkazgan and others; complete reconstruction and expansion of telephone exchanges in other cities, district centers and large towns and villages; in the next four to five years see that radio facilities are available in all towns and villages through the construction of central radio receiving posts and radio transmission lines [for plug-in loudspeakers wired to the central receivers] and through sale to the public of both bulb and crystal sets.

III. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Animal Husbandry.—As a result of fulfillment of the historic decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee on the three-year plan for development of socialized collective and state farm cattle breeding (1949-1951) and the decisions of the Fourth Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress livestock of all types on collective and state farms has increased by several million head in the two years and ten months that have gone by. Collective farm fowl have increased more than 2,000,000. ...

However, it must be acknowledged and forcefully emphasized that there have been defects and errors in the supervision of animal husbandry, especially on the part of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers and Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms, and this has resulted in great loss of cattle, particularly in the 1950-1951 winter.

The principal shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry are:

(a) The great insufficiency of the feed base in comparison to the growth of animal husbandry. While livestock of all types increased 32.9% from 1948 to Nov. 1, 1951, the feed supply increased only 5.9% in this period. Moreover, in some provinces, such as Karaganda, Kokchetav and Semipalatinsk, there was even a decrease in the feed supply in 1951 as compared with 1949.

(b) Heavy loss of cattle of all types continues, along with the squandering of cattle on so-called internal collective farm needs.

(c) There is a high incidence of barrenness and abortion, as a result of which the republic's collective farms in this period fell approximately 1,371,000 short of the plan for cattle increase. At the same time, the number of heifers and ewes is increasing extremely slowly and in some provinces has even decreased (Guryev, Dzhambul and South Kazakhstan Provinces and others).

(d) The productivity of livestock is still very low. There has not yet been a serious increase in the milk yield or wool clip and it is mostly low-weight cattle that are turned in for the meat delivery requirements. At the same time there are many cases of loss and squandering of livestock products. All this considerably lowers the profitability of livestock to the collective farms.

(e) Mechanization of processes in animal husbandry is utterly unsatisfactory. Moreover, in most of the provinces of the republic even the minimal tasks are not being met in mechanization of livestock work on the collective farms.

I shall not begin to speak of the fact that cattle are not provided with proper shelter, the poor provision of veterinary services and other matters, knowing that you know all about them.

All these and other shortcomings and mistakes in the management of animal husbandry have led to the result that not in a single category of cattle (except state farm hogs) nor a single province has the three-year plan for development of communally owned productive collective and state farm livestock been fulfilled.

Especially unsatisfactory has been the management of animal husbandry by officials of Dzhambul Province (Comrades Yedilbayev and Talnov), Guryev Province (Comrades Polimbetov and Yerzhanov) and South Kazakhstan Province. These provinces, accounting for a large proportion of the livestock in the republic, had the greatest losses, which wrought enormous harm to the state and to the collective farms. ...

[The speaker goes on to list a series of tasks, among which are to achieve a marked improvement in the composition of the herd, doubling the number of heifers by the end of 1953 and reaching 55% to 60% in the proportion of ewes in sheep flocks; to bring an end to the loss and squandering of cattle on collective farms; to see to it that tested personnel is brought in to strengthen the farms' livestock sections, to increase the number of fine- and semifine-fleece sheep and to increase the wool clip. From Jan. 1, 1951 to Jan. 1, 1956, i.e., in five years, collective farms must increase their sheep flocks to 30,500,000 head. Kazakhstan, which holds a leading position in the U.S.S.R. in head of livestock, as well as in meat deliveries to the state, must occupy one of the first places in the U.S.S.R. in the next two to three years in the raising and delivery of fine, semifine and semicoarse wool to the state; the feed base must be expanded and made dependable. The Kazakhstan Council of Ministers and Communist Party Central Committee have communicated to the districts plans for 1952, which, as minimal goals, must be considerably overfulfilled. In the course of the next four to five years every collective and state farm must have a minimum of a year's stockpile of feed so that the feed supply outstrips the cattle increase. Further mechanization of processes in animal husbandry is stressed as one of the most essential tasks. All Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies must make certain that the wintering of cattle is successful, for upon it depends fulfillment of the 1953 plan for developing animal husbandry. All questions of animal husbandry must be the object of constant concern of the officials of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies.]

Field Husbandry.—Considerable work has been done to develop field husbandry and increase farming skills, as evidenced by fulfillment of the five-year plan ahead of schedule in the sowing of grain crops, in the gross harvest and the yields of grain crops.

In the course of the past three years the republic's collective and state farms delivered to the state 63,000,000 poods of grain more than in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Technical and oil-bearing crops also increased in the period under review and a new and most valuable crop, kendyr, was put into cultivation.

The area under cotton increased 43.5% through land reclamation and introduction of cotton in new areas.

In 1951 North Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan and Semipalatinsk Province collective farms and state farms successfully fulfilled the plan for grain deliveries.

However, as a result of the unsatisfactory work of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies in a number of provinces, particularly Kustanai, Akmolinsk, Kokchetav and East Kazakhstan, the plan for the republic's grain deliveries as a whole went unfulfilled.

In spite of the state's great material and technical assistance to cotton growing, we are not fulfilling our obligations year after year to supply the country with cotton. The blame rests primarily with the Ministry of Cotton Growing (Minister Comrade Kistaunov), the Party and Soviet agencies of South Kazakhstan Province and with us, the heads of the Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the republic.

We are faced with the urgent task of bringing cotton growing out of its lag and assuring cotton for the country, for which, along with expansion of the sown area and extensive mechanization, we must obtain in 1952 a yield of 18 to 20 centners per hectare on the collective farms and 30 to 35 on the state farms.

Production of sugar beet is very important. Nonetheless, Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies in sugar beet provinces —Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan—did not meet the designated goals for yields. This led to serious stoppages in the operations of sugar beet factories. ...in 1952 not less than 500 centners of sugar beets per hectare must be obtained. ...

The Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party stipulated that in 1950 there should be a complete transition to sowing grain crops with selected seed chosen as the best for the given district.

This directive of the congress was not fulfilled. In 1951 the proportion of all grain sown with selected seed was 81.3%.

[The speaker then listed these goals, among others: to complete the introduction of grass-field crop rotation on amalgamated collective farms by 1952 or 1953 and on the other collective farms by 1954; approximately 400,000 hectares of forest shelter belts must be planted on collective farms in the next four to five years.]

Work of Machine and Tractor Stations and Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations.—In fulfilling the directives of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the personnel of M.T.S. and Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations (M.Zh.S) registered several achievements.

In the period under review 46 new M.T.S. and M.Zh.S. were set up and well equipped. In 1951, M.T.S. and M.Zh.S. completed work on 2,301,700 hectares more than in 1950. ...

Nevertheless, there are still major shortcomings in M.T.S. and M.Zh.S. operations. Considering that the further progress of agriculture is intimately linked with improved work by the M.T.S., M.Zh.S., and M.M.S. (Motor and Mechanized Units), with productive utilization of equipment, we must achieve notable improvement in the use of equipment by the M.T.S., M.Zh.S., M.M.S. and collective farms...

Irrigation and Water.—Irrigation is of the utmost importance to the republic's agriculture. In 1951, 18% of the entire cultivated area was under irrigation.

However, the real effectiveness of irrigation farming is a long way from meeting the requirements of correct, high-yield farming on irrigated lands.

In August, 1950, on the initiative of Comrade Stalin a decree was adopted by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on changing to a new system of irrigation.* ... But it must be said that we are lagging greatly in the effectuation of this most important measure. The change to the new irrigation system is being carried out exceptionally slowly in South Kazakhstan, Dzhambul and Kzyl-Orda Provinces. ...

According to incomplete data, the average annual water flow from all medium and small rivers, rivulets, streams, etc., without including the major log-floating rivers and the four largest rivers, amounts to about 33,000,000,000 cubic meters. With such huge water reserves, we are actually using only about 10,000,000,000 cubic meters on all the needs of the republic economy. ...

The republic's collective farms, supporting the initiative of Akmolinsk Province collective farmers to create a solid feed base, irrigated more than 350,000 hectares of meadows and pasture land in the current year alone. This is 130,000 hectares more than called for in the five-year plan. In 1952 we must carry out this work on an area of 1,300,000 hectares... This area, if the work is properly carried out and done in time, can provide approximately 20% of our feed requirements. This task must be carried out at all costs. ...

The erection of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station and the irrigation of the land between the Volga and Ural Rivers are a brilliant solution of the struggle with drought on the vast territory of West Kazakhstan and Guryev Provinces. Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies in these provinces and the republic's scientific and research institutions must participate actively in this great task. ...

Collective Farms.—A most important event in the life of our collective farms is the amalgamation of small artels that has been carried out. According to data for Sept. 1, 5558 artels in the republic have amalgamated to form 2047 collective farms: we now have 3220 collective farms in all.

Before amalgamation each collective farm had on the average 91 households; since amalgamation the average is 186. The average cultivated area increased from 862 to 1921 hectares. The number of livestock of all types doubled.

The monetary income of the collective farms increased from 1,018,257,000 rubles in 1948 to 1,211,574,000 rubles in 1950, an increase of 18.9%. The average monetary income per collective farm more than doubled during this time, which considerably increased the monetary remuneration for the workday of the collective farmer. But nevertheless the total income of collective farms, monetary and in kind, still remains low.

In the course of the amalgamation of small collective farms, serious errors were committed, particularly forcing of resettlement from small collective farms into combined collective farm settlements, reduction in the size of the private plots of the collective farmers, et. al. All of these mistakes were rectified in time.

The fundamental purpose of collective farm amalgamation is to resolve the major task in agriculture—a considerable increase in the crop yields, and rapid growth of communally owned livestock, with simultaneous increase in its productivity.

All our practical and organizational work in collective farm construction must be subordinated to this task, keeping in mind that it is oriented toward further organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, increase in their income, both monetary and in kind, and an increase in the material well-being of the collective farmers. ...

Comprehensive improvement in the selection of administrative collective farm personnel, especially the strengthening of the ranks of collective farm chairmen with specialists possessing higher and secondary training in farming, is an urgent task of Party and Soviet organizations. ...

Further unconditional execution of the Sept. 19, 1946, decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee "On measures for the liquidation of violations of the Collective Farm Statutes on collective farms" continues to be one of the most important tasks of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies. ...

State Farms.—In the execution of Party and government directives the republic's state farms achieved some improvement in field and animal husbandry, but there are still major shortcomings in their operations.

State farms of the Kazakh Republic Ministry of State Farms are not fulfilling the three-year plan for development of animal husbandry in regard to cattle, sheep and poultry. ...

New construction of barns and sheds is far behind the increase in heads of cattle.

State farm seed growing is neglected.

Finances in many state farms are not in proper order.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 32.

There are still instances of embezzlement of government resources, cattle and other valuables.

The serious shortcomings in state farm operations are primarily the result of the extremely unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of State Farms and many state farm trusts. ...

Electrification of Agriculture.—Considerable work has been done on the electrification of agriculture in the period under review. During the postwar five-year plan the capacity of rural power stations has almost doubled as compared with 1946. There have been built and put into exploitation 612 rural power stations with aggregate capacity of 19,493 kilowatts; of these, 311 rural power stations, with a capacity of 13,738 kilowatts, were built during the period under review.

Nevertheless, the electrification of agriculture still is a backward sector. Local Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies are not paying the necessary attention to this problem. ...

IV. FINANCES, TRADE, PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMMUNAL ECONOMY.—Finances and the Budget.—The state budget in 1951 increased 32.8% over 1948.

During the postwar five-year plan, 164,100,000 rubles more was obtained in loans from the public than in the preceding five-year period. Loan subscriptions for 1951 were 50.9% higher than in 1948.

The total credits issued by the State Bank to all branches of the economy during the period between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Kazakh Republic Communist Party increased 26.1%.

However, as a result of the fact that financial and banking agencies were not insistent enough in the matter of checking on the fulfillment by enterprises and organizations of the plan for production, dispatching and delivery of goods to the consumer and did not secure an increase in the payment discipline exercised by economic organizations, the state budget failed to receive a considerable amount due in turnover tax and profits deductions. ...

Budgetary investments in the republic national economy during the postwar five-year plan period more than doubled by comparison with the preceding five-year period. This redounded to the advantage of the economy and cultural growth. But there were serious shortcomings in the employment of budget funds. The practice of allocating funds in the form of state subsidies served in a number of cases to cover up losses incurred by uneconomical administrators of enterprises and organizations as well as of budgetary agencies.

A careless approach in the selection of personnel and their insufficient political education is leading to a large turnover of officials of financial and banking agencies and to such shameful incidents as the squandering and embezzling of state funds. ... [Tasks follow, phrased in general terms, to correct these defects.]

Trade.— ... The republic's trade turnover plan during the postwar five-year plan was considerably overfulfilled and in 1950 turnover had increased 22.9% over that of 1948.

The retail trade network (stores and stalls) grew 51.4% throughout the republic and surpassed the level of prewar 1940 by 34.5%.

The proportion manufactured goods in the general trade turnover during this period increased considerably. Book sales grew almost fivefold. ...

Nevertheless, as a result of weak study of the public demand and of the economic singularities of areas, trade organizations are committing mistakes in the supply of goods to retail outlets, which results in nonfulfillment of the trade turnover plan, on the one hand, and the accumulation of considerable stocks of goods above quotas, on the other.

Limited variety and low quality of goods, nonfulfillment of accumulations plans, large sums lost because of poor management and embezzlement, slow turnover of working capital and overexpenditure of distribution costs—all of these continue to occur in the operations of trading organizations.

The proportion of consumers' goods of local manufacture is extremely low. This leads to hauling a large quantity of goods from other regions of the Soviet Union.

All these and other shortcomings in the operation of trading organizations have resulted from the fact that the Kazakh Republic Ministry of Trade (Comrade Sapargaliyev) and the Kazakhstan Consumers' Cooperative Alliance (Comrade Tsaryev) still exercise lax control over the work of trading organizations and give insufficient heed to the details of trade. ... [General tasks follow.]

Public Health.— Public health agencies in the period under review achieved some progress. Compared with 1949 the number of the republic's doctors of all kinds has almost doubled.

The training of qualified medical personnel in our higher educational establishments has made possible an increase in the number of specialized dispensaries, better care and earlier diagnosis of illness.

It is a rule that improved material well-being of the working people of our republic is accompanied by an increased birth rate. This in turn makes necessary an improvement in medical attention for mothers and children. Every collective farm must have its lying-in hospital and we must expand the network of lying-in hospitals and provide them with medical personnel. We must carry out this task in the next two to three years.

Public health agencies must intensify the struggle against infectious diseases, bearing in mind that the situation on this sector is far from satisfactory; and they must seriously improve their work in providing the public with medical care.

In the next two to three years we must see to it that each district, each rural area and each large industrial enterprise has doctors of all specialities. There is every opportunity for this. We now have two medical educational establishments in the republic and next year a third will be opened. ...

Communal Economy.—Without dwelling on the achievements in the development of communal economy, I must note that the Ministry of Communal Economy has far from fully fulfilled the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. We must require Minister Epiktetov to improve his work and must confront the ministry with the following tasks: ... [Some of the tasks noted: expansion and reconstruction of power stations and completion of the power plants and lines in Petropavlovsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kustanai, Taldy-Kurgan; expansion of trolley and trolley bus transport in Alma-Ata; continuation of the construction of water conduits, canals and communal baths in a number of cities, etc.]

V. IDEOLOGICAL WORK.—Science.—The growth of the national economy has been accompanied by steady progress of science and culture in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan now has 137 scientific and research establishments, representing all scientific fields, with 1528 scientists and scholars on their staffs.

Including professors and docents of institutions of higher education, there are 102 Doctors of Science and professors, of which 17 are Kazakhs; and 811 Masters of Science and docents, of which more than 160 are Kazakhs. ...

A decisive influence on the progress of science in Kazakhstan in recent years has been exerted by the famous decree of the Party Central Committee on ideological questions, Party and government decrees on the plan for the transformation of nature and the great construction projects of communism and, finally, the results of the discussions on philosophy, biology, physiology and problems of Soviet linguistics, climaxed by J. V. Stalin's work of genius, "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics."

But it will be more appropriate if we concentrate not upon achievements but on the shortcomings in the work of scientific establishments and on the tasks that face them.

The principal defects in the work of scientists, scholars and educational and research institutions of Kazakhstan are the following:

Some of our historians and literary scholars have committed serious errors and distortions of a nationalist nature in their treatment of certain questions of the history of Kazakhstan and of Kazakh literature. Flying in the face of historical truth, the bourgeois nationalists Bekmakhanov, Dzhumaliyev and others for a long time propagandized in their "works" Khan Kenesary Kasymov's reactionary-monarchical movement as a national liberation movement.

Linguists have committed errors in works treating problems of linguistics.

The scope of scientific creative work and the subject matter of research still lag behind the demands of communist construction. Without mincing words, it must be said that a number of scholars and research establishments were unprepared to

meet the wide range of complex scientific work which was required of them in connection with the Soviet government's decrees on the great construction projects of communism.

The training of scientific workers does not meet the growing demands of the present day. In the selection of graduate students the Bolshevist principle of choosing persons for their qualifications and political qualities is being violated; the necessary attention is not given to see to it that graduate students complete their training by defending their dissertations without long delays. Insufficient attention is paid to the selection of subjects for dissertations and there is sometimes an irresponsible approach, with the result that obviously erroneous dissertations are written and defended in some cases.

[Practical tasks confronting Kazakh scientists in the immediate future are then spelled out, among them the following: work to map deposits of nonferrous metals and improve production of them; research in the sphere of heavy industry and in production mechanization and rationalization; exploitation of the large local gypsum deposits and resolution of problems in the establishment of a large glass industry; study of the utilization of asbestos; intensification of research for the building of the Stalingrad Canal and the exploitation of northern rivers for irrigation purposes; resolution of problems connected with increasing farm yields and herds; research on antibiotics, elimination of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.]

Literature and Art.—It is the duty of writers, artists and other workers in the arts to play an important part in our work of educating the new man, the builder of communist society.

Translating into life the historic decrees of the Party Central Committee, Kazakhstan writers have produced a number of works favorably received by the wide reading public.

In the past three years the ranks of the writers have been strengthened by an influx of new, young literary personalities.

At the same time, it is necessary to point out that there are great shortcomings and errors in the work of the Kazakhstan Union of Soviet Writers as well as in the works of individual authors.

Errors of a bourgeois nationalist character in Kazakh literature and literary studies have found their most vivid expression in the evaluation of the Kenesary Kasymov movement which was exposed by our party's central organ, Pravda.

Nationalist errors were likewise found in the work of some Kazakh poets writing on contemporary themes. ...

The task confronting Kazakh writers is to respond to the historic decrees of the Party Central Committee on ideological matters by a new improvement in their work, to see to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the eighth plenary session of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, to write more works of high ideological and artistic merit on present-day themes, to portray the friendship of peoples of the U.S.S.R., the heroes of labor, the advanced builders of communist society, the new life and new attitudes of Soviet people, and to develop principled Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism in the organization [i.e., the Writers' Union].

The republic has scored some achievements in the arts between the Fourth and Fifth Kazakh Communist Party Congresses. M. Tulebayev's opera "Birzhan and Sara," Ye. Brusilovsky's cantata "Soviet Kazakhstan" and the young composer K. Kuzhamyarov's symphonic poem "Rizvangul" won Stalin Prizes. ...

Nevertheless, there are a number of serious shortcomings and ideological errors in the development of the arts in Kazakhstan.

First of all it should be noted that Kazakh playwrights and composers have created very few works on themes of the present day. A number of dramas and operas on contemporary themes suffer from thin content and lack of artistic merit. They distort our Soviet reality and attribute backward morals and manners to Soviet people.

As for historical plays and operas, several of them are ideologically faulty and need radical revision. In this group are the operas "Kyz-Zhibek" and "Yer-Targyn," the plays "Koblandy," "Kozy Korpesh and Bayan Slu," "Akhansere-Aktokty" and others.

The wholly unsatisfactory situation in the field of musicology must also be noted. Individual works in this field, particularly Zhubanov's book, are beneath criticism and written from a bourgeois nationalist point of view.

The works of some painters are not free of elements of formalism and naturalism.

All of these shortcomings and errors attest to the fact that the Kazakh Council of Ministers' Administration of Affairs of the Arts and the writers' and composers' unions are not at the present time concerning themselves with the question of creating drama, opera and other art forms of a high ideological character. ...

Our theaters must produce the best plays of the Russian classics and of Soviet writers as well as of playwrights of fraternal republics. ...

Motion Pictures.—In the period between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses the network of motion picture houses and mobile projection units continued to expand. ...

It must nonetheless be said that the film industry seriously lags behind the general level of economic and cultural development. In the past three years not a single feature film about Soviet Kazakhstan was produced. Comrades Yakupov and Zhumin, the heads of the Ministry of Cinematography and the film studios, are dealing most unsatisfactorily with the problems of obtaining meritorious scripts and they have been unable to draw writers into this important field. ...

Public Education.—Considerable work has been done in public education to carry out the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of seven-year schools as well as in the number of pupils attending fifth, sixth and seventh grades. The number of pupils in seventh and eighth grades increased from 31,094 in 1948-1949 to 71,160 in the 1951-1952 school year, or more than doubled.

To aid children of soldiers killed in the war, orphans and children of herdsmen [who spend much of the year in distant grazing lands] 55 boarding schools, 362 state (budget-supported) boarding schools and 290 communal (collective farm) boarding schools have been established.

But there are major shortcomings in the work of the public education agencies. Here are a few of them. The schools have not eliminated failure to attain passing grades, so that pupils repeat the same year. The worst situation concerns failures in the fifth grade; there is one failure for every four or five pupils. The principal causes of this high proportion of failures are, first, the inadequate training of the teachers themselves, and, secondly, the lack of coordination in the work of fourth- and fifth-grade teachers. The result of this is that fifth-grade teachers do not know their pupils and waste a good deal of time in becoming acquainted with them. ...

One of the most serious shortcomings in the organization of studies is the low level of instruction in the Russian language. There is no need to prove that this shortcoming directly limits the cultural development of our youth and places serious obstacles in the way of its becoming acquainted with the great treasure of advanced Russian culture. It is the duty of Party organizations and public education agencies to overcome this serious shortcoming as rapidly as possible, bearing in mind that it is impossible to be a literate, advanced and thoroughly cultured person without knowing Russian. ...

On the basis of the Party Central Committee decrees on ideological questions, 1947 and 1948 witnessed the revision and some ideological improvement of courses of study and standard textbooks on Kazakh literature which had been used for many years. ...

Higher Educational Institutions and Technical Colleges.—... Since that time [i.e., since the Nov. 16, 1947, decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers "On the development of higher and secondary education in the Kazakh Republic"] three new higher educational institutions and six technical colleges have been opened. Furthermore, in the existing higher educational institutions eight new faculties and seven departments were set up. ...

More than 60,000 students are now enrolled in all the higher educational institutions and technical colleges of the republic. In the current academic year 37% of the student body in higher

educational institutions are Kazakhs. The number of Kazakh women studying in higher educational institutions grew 30% during this time.

The three last graduating classes of higher educational institutions gave the national economy 11,847 specialists, among whom were 4170 Kazakhs. The size of the three last graduating classes equals that of the seven preceding ones. The technical schools gave the national economy 28,000 specialists with a secondary education.

At present the republic's higher educational institutions have 95 professors and doctors of science and 431 docents and masters of science, compared with 84 and 296, respectively, in the 1948-1949 academic year.

Nevertheless, a number of major shortcomings must be noted on this most important sector of our work. First of all it must be said that the training of personnel, especially of highly qualified personnel, lags far behind the requirements of the republic's economy.

The teaching of a number of disciplines is on a low theoretical level, insufficiently linked with the discoveries in science and technics or with practical communist construction. The superiority and attainments of Russian and particularly Soviet science are poorly shown. ...

Party organizations and higher educational institution administrations must immediately counter individual instances that still crop up of an incorrect elucidation of questions of one kind or another, vulgarization and vulgar simplification in teaching, and deal irreconcilably with the slightest defects in the work of departments.

Party organizations must radically improve political-educational work among professors and instructors and the student body, actively enlisting them in community work and organizing study of Marxism-Leninism among them. ...

Cultural Enlightenment Institutions and Broadcasting.— The work of cultural enlightenment institutions has been marked by considerable achievements and at the same time by serious shortcomings and sometimes errors. ...

The work of existing libraries must be sharply improved and in the next two to three years every collective farm, Machine and Tractor Station, state farm, industrial, transportation and communications enterprise must possess a library with the necessary political and technical volumes and fiction and essays. ...

In the near future every collective and state farm, M.T.S., industrial enterprise, office and school must have its club or Red Corner.

The Radio Broadcasting Committee is faced with the task of improving programs, seeing to it that programs are keyed to the work being done by the Kazakhstan Party organizations and working people. Province, city and district Party committees must continually watch over broadcasts and utilize broadcasting more extensively in the interests of improving ideological work as well as to mobilize the masses for fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans and assignments.

Physical Culture.—Attributing immense importance to the growth of republic physical culture and sports and noting that the necessary results have not yet been achieved in this sector, we must concentrate our attention on fulfilling the following tasks: ...

[Among the tasks noted: to make physical culture a mass movement, paying particular heed to rural areas; improve the republic's records set in all sports; train qualified instructors; supply sufficient sports equipment and produce sports equipment locally; see that the country's defensive might is strengthened through physical culture and sports.]

Study of Marxism-Leninism.—In fulfillment of the Party Central Committee's historic decrees and Comrade Stalin's injunctions on ideological matters, the republic's Party organization has done a great deal since the Fourth Kazakh Communist Party Congress in organizing the study of Marxism-Leninism by Communists and in raising the ideological level of propaganda of Marxism-Leninism.

An extensive Party education network has been established in the republic. Of the Communists taking Party education, 78.8% are studying Marxism either independently [i.e., outside the classroom or study circles] or in the higher links in the Party educational system.

Between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Kazakh Communist Party the number of propagandists increased from 12,180 to 15,810. There has been marked improvement in the qualifications of propaganda personnel. ... [Tasks are listed: to improve the work of seminars conducted under auspices of city and district Party committees, to study Marxist-Leninist theory in close conjunction with the practical work of building communism and to improve independent study of Marxism-Leninism.]

Political Agitation.— ... In recent years considerable work has been accomplished in the selection and training of agitators, as a result of which their number grew from 122,702 in 1949 to 158,652 by the time of the Fifth Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party. ...

But our mass political work is still marked by serious shortcomings. ... Political agitation must be concrete, purposeful and militant. It is a known fact that consciousness of the significance and purpose of work multiplies the strength of people. Agitation must be so presented as to reach each worker, help him to understand what is going on, show him the perspectives of our development, arm him ideologically for more productive practical work in fulfilling the economic and political tasks before us. ...

Our political agitation must continue to be oriented toward unmasking the designs of the imperialists and demonstrating the great role of the U.S.S.R. in the struggle for peace waged by the working people of the whole world.

Work of the Party History Institute.—In the period under review the Party History Institute has translated into Kazakh ten volumes of V. I. Lenin's "Works" and eight volumes of J. V. Stalin's "Works." In addition to this, Stalin's outstanding work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" has been translated and published in Kazakh.

A "Short Outline of the History of the Kazakhstan Communist Party" is being compiled. The Institute's staff of scholars has notably increased; it now includes five Masters of Science and docents.

By decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a graduate school under the Institute was opened in 1950. Its purpose is to train scholars to deal with Communist Party history.

Nevertheless, there are serious shortcomings and errors in the work of the Party History Institute under the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee which were noted in a resolution of the eighth plenary session of the Central Committee.

It is the task of the Party History Institute to rectify errors committed, to guarantee execution of the eighth plenary session resolution, to accelerate translation and publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, for which the republic's working people are waiting; and in the near future to issue valuable works on the history of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

Press and Publishing.—The republic's Party organization has done considerable work to improve press and publishing and improve the effectiveness of the press.

On Nov. 1 the republic was putting out 204 district, five city, 32 province and five republic newspapers with total circulation of 865,100 copies per issue, which is 106,600 more than at the time of the Fourth Congress.

In addition, 16 theoretical, socio-political, literary and scientific and scholarly magazines were published.

It must be noted that serious shortcomings and errors are still evident in the work of the republic's press. Republic newspapers and theoretical journals proved incapable of coping with the task of exposing the serious ideological errors and distortions which occurred in the treatment of several questions of Kazakh history and literature.

A major political error was committed by the newspaper Sotsialistik Kazakhstan, which for a long time incorrectly oriented its readers by publishing politically harmful articles by Bekmakhanov and others on Khan Kenesary Kasymov's movement and extolling the ideologically harmful work of various poets, writers and literary scholars.

The majority of province newspapers in effect withdrew from the elucidation of fundamental questions of ideological work, particularly questions of history, literature and the arts, maintaining that this was the business of the republic press.

Many district newspapers are of a low ideological and cultural level and are not meeting the growing political and cultural requirements of workers, collective farmers and the rural aktiv.

The Communist Party Central Committee, province, city and district committees must achieve a radical improvement in the work of the press. ...

Republic publishing organizations must see to the high ideological level of the literature and textbooks which they publish and also concentrate upon translation into Kazakh of the classics of Russian literature and modern Soviet writers. ...

***

In its evaluation of the errors committed by directors of organizations engaged in ideological work, the Central Committee plenary session leveled sharp criticism at the errors of the Central Committee bureau and secretaries and included the following in its resolution:

"The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee bureau and Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Shayakhmetov and Omarev poorly supervised the work of the Academy of Sciences, the Unions of Writers, Composers and Artists, press and publishing; they did not give genuine leadership to criticism from below, as a result of which they were unable to expose in time and subject to principled Bolshevist criticism the errors and distortions in the works of several historians, writers and literary scholars."

This evaluation is severe but fully justified and we are doing everything possible to rectify these mistakes.

Nevertheless, it must be said that a number of province, city and district Party committees, especially such city committees as those of Alma-Ata and Semipalatinsk, concern themselves insufficiently with ideological work. ...

The Pravda article "For Marxist-Leninist Elucidation of Problems of Kazakh History" *was widely discussed at Party meetings, learned councils, educational institute departments, teachers' councils, technical colleges, city and district secondary and seven-year schools and conferences of teachers and instructors of higher educational institutions. Measures have been adopted for revising the teaching of 19th-century Kazakh history and literature. ... A new outline of "The History of the Kazakh Republic" is being compiled and is under discussion. Discussions on the outline are continuing, but work on preparation of the manuscript for publication can already be begun, with account taken of the observations and proposals that have been made. An outline for the first volume of "A History of Kazakh Literature" is being compiled and the contents of the first volume are already being discussed in departments of higher educational institutions and in the councils of research establishments. The Ministry of Education is doing considerable work in the publication of textbooks.

Much has been done in the examination of all literature that has been published in Kazakhstan on questions of history and literary history as well as of textbooks on Kazakh language and literature. This work continues. ...

But the work that has been accomplished cannot be considered adequate. We have still much to do to correct the serious errors and distortions that have occurred.

The rapid elimination of the errors and distortions that have occurred and improvement in all our ideological work are inconceivable unless every primary Party organization, every Communist and nonmember Bolshevik explains the full political importance of a resolute struggle against the slightest deviations from the principles of the Leninist-Stalinist nationality policy, against the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, of an unideological and apolitical attitude. ...

Nationalists nowadays do not come out openly against the friendship of peoples. Nationalism now manifests itself in a different way, it expresses itself in a striving for national distinctness and isolation within the framework of national narrowness, in an effort not to see whatever draws together and unites all the nationalities of the Soviet Union, in a retreat from the life of the present day to the distant past, in the treatment of this past from a non-Marxist-Leninist standpoint. If instances of nationalism are not discovered in time, they can wreak great harm upon our common cause of building communism and of friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

It is our duty to increase Bolshevist vigilance, to intensify the struggle against the slightest manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, against all ideological distortions, against an unideological and apolitical attitude, against kowtowing to bourgeois culture, against the traces left by capitalism that are still to be encountered among the backward elements of the Soviet people. ...

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL PARTY WORK.—Guided by the Party Central Committee resolution on the report of the Stalingrad Province Party Committee and fulfilling the decisions of the sixth plenary session of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Party organizations have considerably increased the attention given to problems of Party organizational work without becoming less demanding of economic agencies and their directors' responsibility for the job assigned to them.

But it must be said that the Kazakhstan Party Central Committee and province, city and district committees have taken only the first steps toward improving the style and method of their work. There are still instances of Party organizations taking the place of Soviet and economic agencies in handling economic questions, which reduces the initiative and responsibility of the Soviet and economic agencies for the tasks assigned them. This is particularly noticeable in the management of the rural economy, where the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and province committees frequently take the place of economic managers and transform themselves from agencies of political leadership into an administrative and distributive apparatus.

The decisive means to rectify shortcomings in the style and methods of Party leadership, as in the entire work and life of our Party organization, is to develop bold Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism. It must be confessed that criticism and self-criticism in our Party organization are still at an extremely low level. If we very rarely note instances of outright, gross suppression of criticism, that does not mean we do not have suppression of criticism. It exists among us in the form of sensitive reaction to criticism, as the Central Committee has pointed out in regard to many districts of South Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Akmolinsk and Kustanai Provinces. There are frequent instances of officials being criticized and making formal acknowledgment of the correctness of the criticism. They make loud proclamation of acknowledging their errors and promise not to repeat them, but quickly forget their promises and do nothing to rectify quickly the mistakes they have committed. This is a disguised form of suppression of criticism, lowering the activeness of the broad masses of Party members. ...

Improvement in the work of the primary Party units depends largely on their secretaries. For this reason Party committees must give serious consideration to the problem of selecting secretaries of primary Party units, must choose literate, good organizers capable of correctly carrying out the Party's decisions.

Major attention in all our Party work at this time should be concentrated on the organization of socialist competition. In organizing socialist competition the changes that have occurred in the national economy and the concrete conditions and tasks now confronting industry and agriculture must be taken into account. ... [There follows a breakdown of tasks of socialist competition in various industries, transport and agriculture, closely paralleling points already covered in the sections dealing with those subjects.]

Cadres.—The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has performed some good work in fulfilling the Party Central Committee's directives and Comrade Stalin's injunctions concerning selection, disposition and training of cadres.

In the period between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses the following changes have taken place in the composition of cadres at the executive level: the number with higher and incomplete higher education has increased; the number with Party political education has increased sharply; many women, particularly Kazakh women, have been promoted to administra tive posts in the Party and Soviet apparatuses.

The make-up of all the executive cadres under jurisdiction of the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 52.

Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee is indicated by the following data:

Of all those in office at the time of the Fourth Congress, 31.8% had either a higher or incomplete higher education; by the time of the Fifth Congress the proportion had grown to 45.1%. At the same time there was a drop (from 17.6% to 10.7%) in the number of those with only an elementary education.

This improvement was still more marked among leading Party officials. While at the time of the Fourth Congress 33.3% of these had either higher or incomplete higher education, the proportion is now 54.4%. Those with a secondary education constituted 12.3%, but the figure for this group is now 30.3%. The number with an elementary education has dropped from 12.6% to 4.3%.

The make-up of executive cadres of all kinds under jurisdiction of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, in terms of working experience, is indicated by the following data:

Of all those in office at the time of the Fourth Congress, those having one year of experience in executive work numbered 4.3%; those with two years' experience, 13.2%; five years' experience, 23.5%; 10 years, 29.6%; 15, 29.4%. By the time of the Fifth Congress the proportions were: one year, 7.8%; two, 7.4%; five, 21.3%; ten, 30.3%; 15 or more, 33.2%.

These data indicate that while old and experienced administrators have been retained, there is a considerable number of managers who have risen from the ranks of youth, chiefly women and Young Communist League officials. Similar changes have taken place among the cadres of the Soviets and the Y.C.L.

The fact that there have been some achievements in the selection, training and disposition of cadres must not obscure the serious shortcomings in this sphere.

These shortcomings lie above all in the fact that quite a large proportion of the officials who were replaced were dismissed or relieved of their duties for failure to cope with them or for compromising themselves. Among the cadres of the executive Party bodies 96 persons, 6.6% of the total of these cadres, were dismissed or relieved of their duties in 1951 for failing to cope with them or for compromising themselves.

Among first secretaries of city and district Party committees, 32 (13% of the total) were dismissed or relieved of their duties in 1951 for failing to cope with them or for compromising themselves.

These figures attest to the fact that the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee erred in many cases in the selection and disposition of cadres, that it gave insufficient supervision to the training of cadres and did not always have a correct notion of their qualifications for the job or their political qualifications.

Some of the officials promoted by the Central Committee were not up to the duties of their positions and did not justify the high trust placed in them by the Party organization. This must be regarded as above all a mistake of the Central Committee, which either overestimated their abilities and qualifications or did not note in time that officials of this type, because of their conduct, did not merit further trust and should have been removed from their posts and even expelled from the Party. In many instances, the Central Committee did this in a very dilatory fashion and not always resolutely.

One of the most serious shortcomings in the work of the Central Committee, which is a major reason for the replacement of Party executive officials, is insufficient instruction of Party cadres.

No less serious a shortcoming is the fact that the Central Committee, in the period under review, heard very few complex reports covering the whole work of Party committees. The significance of these reports is very great, inasmuch as they enable the Party organization to concentrate attention upon the resolution of fundamental tasks which stand before it, to sum up the work that has been accomplished and to analyze prevailing shortcomings and errors in the work.

It also must be admitted that the Central Committee had a very small reserve of cadres. This occurred, not because such reserves generally speaking are nonexistent, but because we have not at all sufficiently occupied ourselves with this matter.

Our task is to eliminate these shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres and achieve a situation where officials are not so frequently replaced. We must also get rid of the practice of co-optating, which is wrong and inconsistent with our Bolshevist traditions. ...

Admission to Party Ranks.— ... The Kazakh Communist Party on Nov. 1, 1951, numbered in its ranks 229,793 Communists, including 198,085 members and 31,708 candidates. The membership of the republic's Party organization is divided as follows: workers—26%, peasants—28%, employees and others—46%.

From 1949 until Oct. 1, 1951, the republic's Party organization admitted into membership in the Communist Party 22,061 individuals.

The proportion of women, of Communists, having a higher, incomplete higher and secondary education and Communists working in leading branches of the economy has increased.

In the period that has elapsed since the Fourth Congress there has been a notable improvement in the placement of Communists at decisive sectors of production, their political activity has increased, the leading role of Party members and candidates in the struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of economic plans in industry, agriculture and culture has increased.

Nevertheless, in many republic Party organizations there are serious shortcomings in the work of admission into the Party and in the Bolshevist training of young Communists. Control of the growth of Party ranks is particularly poor in Party organizations in Alma-Ata, Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Kzyl-Orda, Kustanai, and Dzhambul Provinces. ...

Analysis of the reviews of the individual records of Communists indicates serious weaknesses in the work of many Party organizations among their members, which leads, in many instances, to unworthy conduct in the daily life of some of them, to aloofness from the Party organization and misuse of their official position. ...

Soviets.—Soviet bodies in the republic have grown considerably and have been strengthened organizationally; they have begun to show greater initiative and independence, to strengthen their everyday ties with the masses, to enroll more of the working people in their practical work and to give more consideration and attention to the workers' demands.

In the period under review much attention has been devoted to strengthening Soviet agencies with administrative cadres. One hundred fifty-eight persons have been promoted to the post of chairmen of district executive committees, including 41 shifted from Party work. During this period, 54 chairmen of city borough executive committees have been trained in the republic Party school and 36 in nine-month Party courses.

However, not all Soviet agencies are coping with the tasks set before them. The organizational mass work of the Soviets is especially neglected.

The serious shortcomings in the work of Soviet agencies arise in many instances from the fact that their officials do not take full advantage of the tremendous potentialities of the Soviets. The executive committees adopt numerous resolutions but fail to back them up by organizational work and do not ensure proper control over execution of them.

It must be pointed out in particular that the work of the State Planning Committee, this very important Soviet agency, continues to show great shortcomings with respect to correct coordination and planning of the development of all branches of the republic's economy.

The Council of Ministers is primarily responsible for all these shortcomings. It still operates inefficiently and without direction, although it must be conceded that the Council of Ministers has acquired experienced Party officials as administrative personnel.

Our task is to increase the role and responsibility of the Soviets in all sectors of economic and cultural work for fulfillment of production plans by all branches of the economy. This necessitates: further strengthening of the Soviets with competent and tested personnel; constant improvement of the contacts of the Soviets with the masses and increased initiative by the masses; consistent improvement in the style and methods of supervision by the Soviets and broad development of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings

and errors in the work of the Soviets.

Problems of animal husbandry must claim precedence in all work of the Soviets. Solution of these problems requires great organizational work by every Soviet.

Trade Unions.— ... Many young people, mostly women, have become officials of trade union bodies. Where there were 920,000 trade union members in the republic at the time of the Fourth Congress, 1,037,000 workers and employees were members of trade unions at the calling of the Fifth Congress.

The Party organizations must help improve the guidance of trade union organizations in every way and see that all trade union organizations play an active role in every branch of the economy, especially in the coal and metallurgical industries and in animal husbandry.

Young Communist League.— ... More than 100,000 young workers in industry and agriculture have fulfilled their five-year plan assignments ahead of schedule and 15,000 of them have completed from five to 15 annual norms.

The Y.C.L. organizations of the republic now number 396,383 members, belonging to 14,364 primary units.

It must be stated, however, that by no means all Y.C.L. organizations know how to organize their work in accordance with Party tasks and completely to satisfy the growing and varied requirements of young people.

Slackened attention to ideological matters and work with young members has invariably resulted in lack of discipline among individual Y.C.L. members, in cases of religion-mongers persuading young people to observe religious rites, and in cases of bourgeois-nationalist thinking, etc.

The Party organizations must deal constantly with matters of Y.C.L. work, increase contacts with young people through the Y.C.L., intensify ideological work among young people, train them in the spirit of unbounded love and devotion to our socialist motherland and the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, strengthen young people's great pride in their people and culture, and inculcate the high moral qualities of Soviet man. ...

In speaking of the work of the Y.C.L. I wish to stress particularly that the Y.C.L. members must be the moving spirits in the introduction of new culture and new relationships among people. Y.C.L. members must spearhead the drive against vestiges of feudalism and must work constantly to expose carriers of feudalism and to combat all manifestations of it. This task, one of tremendous importance in the work of further training the builders of a communist society, must be carried out by every Y.C.L. organization.

Work Among Women.— ... More than 1,000,000 women are now employed in the republic's economy. The number of women specialists is growing. Kazakh higher educational institutions have trained 7040 women specialists in various branches of the economy during the past four years alone, including 1380 Kazakh women.

Many steps have been taken to advance women to administrative Party, Soviet and economic work.

While reporting certain improvements in work among women, it must still be admitted that this work is unsatisfactory. Women are being brought extremely slowly into all branches of the economy, and especially into industry. The officials of a number of ministries, republic organizations and enterprises are timid and slow about advancing leading women to responsible administrative posts.

The republic's Party organizations, courts and public prosecutors' offices are still doing unsatisfactory work to carry out the instructions of the Fourth Congress to intensify the struggle against vestiges of feudalism. As a result, in some provinces—especially in South Kazakhstan, Kzyl-Orda and Dzhambul Provinces—there have been shameful cases of such survivals as bigamy, child marriage and the exaction of bride money.

One of the the most important tasks of Party organizations in work among women is to attract women, especially Kazakh women, into all branches of the economy, especially industry, systematically to improve their cultural and technical standards and to enlist them in socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans.

It is essential to intensify work for further advancing women, especially Kazakh women, to administrative posts in Party, Soviet, trade union, Y.C.L. and economic organizations.

Taking into account the great and constantly growing role of women in our economy and the further rise in their production and political activity, the Party organizations, trade unions, Y.C.L. and Soviet and economic agencies must show increased concern about mothers, about safeguarding their working conditions in industry and about making their domestic work easier.

Special attention must be given to training women, especially Kazakh girls, as specialists in various branches of the economy, to training these cadres beginning with the elementary schools and not permitting Kazakh girls to drop out of school but keeping them there until graduation from the technical colleges and higher educational institutions.

The struggle against feudal survivals in respect to women must be waged with more determination, and those who demean the honor and dignity of Soviet woman must be held strictly accountable.

***

In analyzing the roots of and reasons for the serious shortcomings in the work of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, it can be said that they are mainly due to completely unsatisfactory organization of checkups on the execution of the directives of higher agencies and of its own resolutions. Herein lies one of the weakest spots in the Central Committee's work.

When we have found that resolutions were not carried out we have not always taken the trouble to see how execution of them was organized and who should have been held directly responsible for allowing them not to be carried out. Follow-up resolutions followed and again control was lacking.

Lack of strictness and delays in checking by the secretaries of the Central Committee resulted in poor organization by the departments of the Central Committee of fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the bureau. ...

Comrades! These are the results of the work of the Central Committee between the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Kazakh Communist Party. ...

Comrades! The period between the congresses was one of further economic and cultural development for our republic. For all their successes the Bolsheviks of Kazakhstan are directly obligated to the leadership and constant assistance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Stalin personally. (Applause). ...

Permit me, Comrades, again and again to assure Comrade Stalin in the name of the congress and the entire Communist Party of Kazakhstan that the Bolsheviks of Kazakhstan, always and in every way faithful to Leninism and boundlessly devoted to our motherland and people, will rally their ranks still closer around the Lenin-Stalin Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, around Comrade Stalin, and will devote all their efforts to the struggle for the great triumph of communism! (Applause). ...

[For other major articles on Kazakhstan, its national movements and ideology, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 52; Vol. III, Nos. 17, 27, 31, 35, 42; Vol. IV, Nos. 2, 6 and 7. Articles on Kazakh agriculture and administration will follow in a subsequent issue.]

A Call for Creation of Modern Ballet

THE BALLET AND LIFE. (By Igor Moiseyev. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 24, pp. 2-3. 3800 words. Condensed text:) There have been many recent expressions of views on the path to be followed by our lyric theater, and especially our opera, in articles in the press and in discussions of the arts. In this connection it is fitting to say a word about how our ballet—a rich and many-sided art, an art passionately loved by the people—is faring, how it is fulfilling its ideological and artistic tasks. ...

The Russian ballet can be proud of the remarkable traditions of its school, which has produced superb masters who have conveyed to the spectator in the silent but enthralling language of the dance the lofty feelings of man. Our ballet sets an unattainable standard for world choreography.

But at the same time neither the captivating perfection of its forms nor the dazzling splendor of its virtuosity nor the wealth of Russian talent which classical ballet displays so brilliantly can hide the fact that there is still a good deal in our ballet which is stagnant and conservative. One is strongly aware of its fear of the new; far removed from life, this art form has hardly any connection with present-day experience.

What is the explanation of all this? ...

In more than 30 years the Soviet ballet has achieved no small successes.

Our opera cannot boast so great a repertoire by Soviet composers as Gliere's "The Red Poppy" and "The Bronze Horseman," Asafyev's "The Flames of Paris" and "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" and Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cinderella." Skulte's "Sakta Svobody," Korchmarev's "The Little Scarlet Flower" and Yarullin's "Ali-Batyr" are also being presented on the ballet stages of our fraternal republics.

The striving for content, for realism and high theatrical culture—these are the things which characterize such ballets as "The Flames of Paris," "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Remarkable masters of the Soviet ballet perform in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities—G. Ulanova, O. Lepeshinskaya, M. Semyonova, V. Chabukiani, K. Sergeyev and others; our talented young people are advancing confidently onto the ballet stage.

But, however significant the successes of our ballet, it must be said frankly and honestly that our ballet is far removed from reality and has to this day not freed itself from the burden of conservative tradition which retarded its development in the past.

The inability of our ballet to create artistic embodiment of a contemporary theme is to be explained mainly by an incorrect attitude to tradition, an inertia which is often represented as fidelity to tradition.

Our ballet has made some attempts at creating contemporary productions, but these have proved imperfect. Some have been based on a complete negation of the classical heritage and have led to "innovation" which was without roots and therefore bore no fruit. Our ballet masters made a very serious error when, instead of further developing the school of classical dancing, enriching it with the materials of our present reality and our folk art, they canonized the laws of the classical ballet, preferring to distort reality rather than alter anything in these traditions. Instead of looking at the ballet from the standpoint of life, they have been viewing life from the standpoint of the ballet. And when this naturally and inevitably produced spurious art, as was the case with the ballet "The Clear Stream," they retreated to their former positions, where they could go on in isolation from life without fear and without risk.

Every appeal for the creation of new forms reflecting new themes and images is still taken as an attempt to break down and destroy the classical ballet and its great traditions. But the traditions of the past are valuable only when they are productive in the present.

Soviet spectators deeply love the ballet. They regard Tschaikowsky's ballets as splendid artistic treasures, welcome the appearance of Prokofiev's romantic ballets and take pleasure in the successes of masters of the ballet. But they want something else besides: they want the characters of our contemporary life to find at least some expression in their beloved art. And this is a legitimate desire! Why is our ballet still unable to tear itself out of the vicious circle of fairy tale and romance, why is it cut off by a Chinese wall from contemporary life? The stamp of restoration work is on our ballet repertoire. Endless revival and reworking of old ballets, not always for the better, are widening the gap between the ballet and reality.

Our repertoire is monotonous because it does not have a diversity of genres. Alongside the romantic we wish to see realistic ballets. We want lyric and heroic ballets, historical and contemporary ones. Together with ballet tragedies and dramas we want ballet comedies. The time has come to enrich the palette of the ballet with the colors of all existing genres, not to reduce its already bare repertoire to a common denominator.

***

The Soviet ballet aspires to a richer content. Whereas in the older ballets the plot was generally only a pretext for the choreography, in the majority of Soviet ballets it is the main pivot of the production. But at the same time all our recent productions suffer from a common shortcoming—the poverty of the language of the dance: the striving for content and expressiveness has been taken to mean abandoning the leading role of the dancing. ...

To turn the dancing into the least interesting part of the ballet, as has been done, for instance, in "Cinderella" and "The Bronze Horseman," to make the ballet a display of theatrical stage effects which shows everything except the skill of the ballet company and the ballet master's skill, in which the sets perform more complex movements than the living performers and confusion in styles descends to the crudest eclecticism—this is to impair the best traditions of classical ballet without introducing anything new. The classical ballet included the genre of the fairy-tale ballet, but this was dancing plus fairy tale—not fairy tale minus dancing, like "Cinderella" and "The Bronze Horseman" at the Bolshoi Theater.

***

Sixteen years have passed since the Bolshoi Theater ballet first attempted to deal with a contemporary theme in the ballet "The Clear Stream." ...

The failures of the new productions on contemporary themes—"Youth" (Ballet Master R. Zakharov) and "Ruby Stars" (Ballet Master L. Lavrovsky)—are the result of a lack of knowledge of life, of being unprepared for new themes and trying to do something new with old recipes.

The ballet "The Red Poppy," the story of which requires depiction of the face of revolutionary China, is also, unfortunately, treated on the stage in accordance with the old canons. For this reason the most impressive things in it were the romantic scenes showing the dreams and lamentations of the heroine Tao-hua, while the scenes which demanded a realistic depiction of the revolutionary Chinese people and the Soviet seamen—scenes which embody the whole point of the ballet—were considerably weaker. An example: the dance of the Chinese coolies and Yablochko Apple Dance, in which the imagination of the choreographer was not based on a genuine knowledge of life or of the characters of Chinese coolies or Soviet seamen, were choreographically feeble. ...

The Bolshoi Theater has accumulated a great deal of artistic experience, and it is understandable that all opera and ballet companies should keep a watchful and attentive eye upon it. But it is one thing to absorb creatively all the best and most advanced work that has been done by a famous theater and something else to follow it blindly in everything, even when it lags behind life. And this, unfortunately, is precisely the situation in the ballet. Analyzing the repertoire of our ballet theaters and seeing its remoteness from our own day, one involuntarily recalls the words of Gogol, who wrote of Russian actors: "Before their eyes surge and seethe the people in all their freshness, but they are given characters which they have never come even close to seeing."

The ballet and reality—these two words growl angrily at each other when they are placed side by side, and in practice they do not stand side by side. In the hothouses of the ballet repertoire there still bloom the fairy-tale and exotic themes which are so far removed from our own day.

***

The problem of folk dancing in the ballet still remains one of our most acute. In the whole history of the Russian ballet the only production on a Russian theme was "The Little Humpbacked Horse." But even this, produced in 1865 by the French ballet master Saint-Leon to the music of the Italian Puni, was a pseudofolk work. This important Russian ballet has remained in its original form, unaltered to the present day.

But why has the Bolshoi Theater, which has often revised and revived "Giselle" and "Raimonda," not found it necessary to make a basic revision of "The Little Humpbacked Horse" so as to create a ballet on the theme of a Russian folk tale?

The opinion current among ballet workers that the classical dance is immeasurably superior to all other types of choreography gives rise to a ruinous underestimation of the role of the folk dance, without which the creation of a contemporary ballet is impossible.

The development of our ballet and the extension of the frontiers of its various genres are greatly hindered by the ignorance of folk dancing on the part of classical ballet workers, an ignorance which leads to dilettantism, florid style and a conventionalized jumbling together of "the Parisian and the Nizhny-Novgorodian." The training of our ballet artists resembles the story of the young prince whom his wise teachers educated in all the sciences and all knowledge but forgot to teach the language of his own people.

Unsuccessful attempts to create ballet on current themes have given rise to a harmful "theory" to the effect that the ballet's sphere of action is confined to the realm of fantasy, exoticism and distant times, that it can speak to the present day only in the language of allegory, symbol and image. This is thoroughly unsound!

How graphically, expressively and poetically the people reveal in their dances the image of their daily life! ...

Is the figure of Spartacus less significant than those of Francesca da Rimini or Esmeralda? Is the treasury of Russian folk tales less rich and interesting than those of Perrault? Are the dances of the Soviet peoples inferior to the duty levy of exotic and pseudo-Spanish dances which invariably figure in our ballets?

Our ballet masters, escaping from reality into themes of the past, continue to make use of the already fixed language of the classical dance. They attempt with identical forms to depict different times and styles—the old and the new. But to express new ideas and feelings in art it is necessary to find new forms. ...

***

The classical school of ballet did not emerge out of thin air—it absorbed into itself all the choreographic traditions of the past, collected the labor of many generations and, in the more than two centuries of its development, created a superbly finished grammar of movement which extended as never before the range of the human body's technical potentialities. The classical school of dancing gives the performer the same power over the body that the classical school of singing gives over the voice. In this lies its great and lasting importance for Soviet art. But the esthetics of the classical school of dancing are limited by the epoch which gave it birth. ...

Yet sometimes it seems that our ballet masters themselves underestimate the expressive power of the classical dance. Thus, for instance, the ballet "Cinderella" (in the R. Zakharov production) begins with the stepmother and her two daughters getting dressed for the palace ball while Cinderella does the dirty work. The stepmother and the daughters depart; Cinderella remains alone and dreams before the fireplace about how fine it must be at the ball. One would think that it would have been appropriate if, in this first scene, Cinderella—in contrast to the overdressed stepmother and her daughters—looked poor and tattered in her coarse wooden shoes, and only in the following scene—when, under the spell of the good fairy, she is dreaming about the palace—became transformed and went on points, thus visibly representing her dream of being turned into a princess. But unfortunately the ballet master, using only the outer shell of classical technique and underestimating its power of real expressiveness, has Cinderella on points in the first scene and even has her sweep the floor in this fashion, thus depriving her of the possibility of a transformation expressed in dance in the following scene. This example is typical. Dancers frequently dance on points simply because it is the "accepted thing," whereas the form of the dance should be organic in origin, should be justified by the content of the action and the heroes' state of mind. ...

The classical dance in our ballet needs creative rejuvenation. But still greater rejuvenation is required by the so-called character dance, which has become set in its cliches and incapable of reflecting life and living characters. It should be replaced by the folk dance, which contains the vital concreteness of folk history, folk customs, folk labor and all the many-sided nature and feeling of the people.

Of course the folk dance in ballet should not be turned into an ethnographic study. Not by slavishly copying folklore, but by apprehending it creatively, will we be able to enrich the classical ballet and infuse it with the graphic vitality and expressiveness of an art born of the people and of life itself. If the wealth of folk choreography were infused into the classical ballet, the potentialities of the latter as a medium of expression would become immeasurably wider.

But this is only the first step.

A combination of the old forms of the classical dance and the available patterns of folk choreography which reflect the past of the people is not enough for the creation of contemporary ballet. This combination will become organic and productive only when, after learning the rules, style and nature of folk choreography and learning from the peoples how to transmute into dance their keen and characteristic observations of real life, we can give artistic expression to the fresh images of our reality. ...

The time has come to put an end to the isolation in which our creative forces have their being, a condition in which our ballet masters, dispersed throughout the Soviet Union, work in makeshift fashion, each according to his own lights. We need creative conferences of our choreographers. ...

A creative atmosphere should surround the ballet. We should organize creative reviews of the ballet theaters and discussions of new works, enlisting representatives of music, literature, painting and the theater.

So far there is not even a sign of this.

The lack of competent criticism of the ballet is very surprising. For years at a time ballet workers do not see in the pages of our press any articles which pose searching questions or point out the reasons for the merits and shortcomings of their work.

The choreographers of the Soviet Union feel a tremendous need for literature on the dance, a literature which is entirely lacking. Representatives of the art of the democratic republics, for whom Soviet art is a compass, literally inundate us with questions about the theory and practice of Soviet choreography—which, be it noted, does not even have its own journal to throw light on the choreographic life of the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

The time has come for new ways of thinking and acting in ballet. The possibilities of the ballet are infinitely greater than any we are utilizing today, and we feel a serious gap between the high skill displayed in our ballet performances and the efforts of its creators.

If our choreographers would take a look around and examine the new heroes of life who have astounded the world by their greatness of character, if they would allow themselves to become permeated with the spirit of creation which has gripped the whole country and with the beauty of the art which the people are creating, they would be able to find such themes, images and feelings and to express them in forms that would enrich our repertoire with genuinely new works. But for this we need bold, pertinacious artists of the dance, young in spirit, whose talents can be directed toward life and not toward the routine of the ballet; who, acquainted with the old, will not reject what is new; who will study life and draw inspiration from it; who will have the courage to take chances and march unswervingly forward without fear of difficulties and disappointments.

Only one condition is essential to the creation of fine works of art, a condition pointed out by the great Goethe: "Fill your minds and your hearts, however broad they may be, with the ideas

and feelings of your age, and a work of art will not be slow in coming."

NEW PRODUCTION OF A CLASSICAL BALLET

TRADITIONS AND THE SEARCH FOR THE NEW.—'The Sleeping Beauty' at the Bolshoi Theater. (By Viktorina Kriger. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 23, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The great Russian composer P. I. Tschaikowsky worked with great enthusiasm on the music for the fairy tale "The Sleeping Beauty." ...

"The Sleeping Beauty" has been produced several times in Moscow by Ballet Masters I. Khlyustin and A. Gorsky. One of the most recent Bolshoi Theater productions (in 1936) was by Ballet Masters A. Chekrygin and A. Messerer. For the past seven years this ballet has not appeared in the repertoire of the Bolshoi Theater. Only now does the inspired music of this beloved ballet sound forth once again in the Bolshoi Theater.

On April 9 and 13 there took place at the Bolshoi Theater the first performances of the new production of "The Sleeping Beauty" by A. Messerer and M. Gabovich. The entire Bolshoi company has worked enthusiastically on this production. ...

In "The Sleeping Beauty" choreography is in its element: here there is something to dance—which cannot, unfortunately, be said about some of our new ballets, in which dancing is replaced by pantomine. ...

The revival of "The Sleeping Beauty" has made it possible for us to convince ourselves with our own eyes of the outstanding gifts of the Bolshoi Theater company and the creative growth of its young performers. ...

The Bolshoi Theater's workshops and technicians carried out with great care all the tasks imposed by the artists and the production.

The orchestra performed Tschaikowsky's inspired music in a genuinely inspired manner. Conductor Yu. Faier brought out all the beauty of the colorful score.

The new production of "The Sleeping Beauty," notwithstanding isolated shortcomings, produces a joyous impression through its fairy-tale character, its warmth of feeling and its attractive joie de vivre.

"The Sleeping Beauty" has demonstrated the great creative growth of the ballet company and its remarkable potentialities for the creation of the ballet of the future—the ballet on the Soviet theme which the present day awaits and demands. (Editor's Note: The above article is printed as subject matter for discussion.)

Screen Writing Is Subject of Discussion

PARTY MEETING OF MOSCOW WRITERS. (Literaturnaya gazeta, April 15, p. 2. Complete text:) An open meeting of the Party organization of the Writers' Union was held the other day to discuss the development of Soviet literature in 1951 and the tasks of writers in connection with the forthcoming plenary session of the board of the union. A. Surkov, after briefly describing in his report the successes scored by Soviet literature in 1951, dwelt in detail on the reasons for the lag in stage and film dramaturgy. The meeting resolved to approve the decision of the Writers' Union Secretariat that the 14th plenary session should be devoted to problems of stage and film dramaturgy, to instruct the Party committee to devise means of enlisting all writers in active participation in the work of the plenary session, and to recommend that the Secretariat discuss the question of changing present procedures governing the mutual relations between playwrights and theaters.

PRODUCE MORE GOOD FILMS AND GIVE BETTER SERVICE TO THE AUDIENCE.—At Session of the Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 26, p. 2. 3000 words. Condensed text:) The preparation of new scenarios of high quality, the struggle for ideological and artistic quality in all films, is the main task confronting cinematography. It is therefore natural that at the three-day session of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography great attention was paid to this question.

"Carrying out the directives of the Party Central Committee on ideological questions," Comrade N. Semyonov, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Cinematography, said in his report, "Soviet film art has achieved considerable successes. Many outstanding productions have been created in various genres and on various themes. They have won approval and have become favorites of our people. However, in recent years weak and mediocre films have been produced. As a rule the weak films have been based on scenarios which were on a low ideological and artistic level.

"The success of our work will be decided by the elimination of the lag in film dramaturgy, the creation of scenarios of various genres with a high artistic and ideological content—scenarios which show the vital and rich life of the Soviet people and reveal their true spiritual visage.

"The Pravda editorial 'Overcome the Lag in Dramaturgy,'* which is in substance a Party criticism of the state of affairs in writing for the theater, has a direct bearing on the dramaturgy of the motion pictures. The film scenario is a play for the screen, a dramatic work designed for production on the screen. All the remarks and directives in the Pravda editorial are equally applicable to film dramaturgy. With us, as in theatrical dramaturgy, there existed an incorrect understanding of the question of conflict as the basis of a dramatic work.

"The 'no-conflict' theory had its supporters in motion pictures as well. It was reflected not only in the practice of scenario writers and producers but also in theoretical writings. Thus D. Fremin asserted in his article on comedy in the magazine Iskusstvo kino [Film Art] that the basis of conflict in comedy is the struggle of 'the good with the better.' In his book 'Epic Genres in the Motion Picture' I. Vaisfeld incorrectly treated the problem of the overlapping of genres, regarding it as legitimate for film dramaturgy to have recourse to narration and description. This in effect provides a basis for the appearance of weak, conflictless works. S. Gerasimov also provided a 'theoretical' basis for the creation of this kind of film novel, and his ideas led him, in the first version of the film 'Young Guard,' to make certain shortcomings in A. Fadeyev's novel even worse and to weaken the relationships and conflicts in the film 'Country Doctor,' in connection with which N. Virta formulated his erroneous 'no-conflict' propositions." ...

The speaker then went on to analyze the state of scenario preparation in individual studios. In accordance with the work plan, some high-grade scenarios have been received recently. Such are "The Victors," by B. Chirskov; "Felix Dzerzhinsky," by N. Pogodin; "The Harvest," by G. Nikolayeva and Ye. Gabrilovich; "Skanderbeg," by M. Papava; "At a Distant Post," by N. Erdman and M. Volpin, "Dawn Over the Niemen," by J. Baltushis and Ye. Gabrilovich. However, many studios are waging a feeble struggle to observe the schedules laid down for preparation of scenarios and to fulfill the work plan without fail. Things are particularly bad at the Tbilisi, Tashkent, Minsk and Baku studios. Analyzing the causes of the delay in preparing individual scenarios, Comrade Semyonov made a number of concrete proposals for the improvement of scenario work, proposals which were reflected in the collegium's resolutions.

All those who spoke in the discussion—Union republic ministers of cinematography and studio directors—stressed that the tasks now confronting film dramaturgy can be solved only if there is a vital creative link between film makers and writers, who should draw the appropriate conclusions from the Pravda article. ...

***

A report on measures to improve the work of the rural film network was made by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Cinematography F. Kuzyayev.

Stressing the significance of the motion picture for the communist education of the people, the speaker dwelt in detail on the causes of the failure to fulfill the plan for film service to the population in 1951 and the continuing unsatisfactory work of the rural film network in 1952.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 11, pp. 3-5.

The report directed severe criticism against the work of a number of republic ministries of cinematography and motion picture facilities administrations for their failure to reorganize the rural film network and their acquiescence in the neglected state of its work. The Russian Republic Ministry of Cinematography, notwithstanding direct instructions, had not embarked in real earnest on bringing order into film service for rural audiences and had taken a conciliatory attitude toward those who were upsetting the plan. The Georgian Republic Ministry of Cinematography had abdicated control of the work of the rural film network. The motion picture facilities administrations of the Tadzhik and Turkmenian Republics had recently allowed service to the rural audiences to deteriorate. The motion picture networks of Azerbaidzhan, Belorussia and Moldavia were working badly. ...

***

A concluding speech was made by U.S.S.R. Minister of Cinematography I. Bolshakov, who summed up the results of the collegium's work. ...

"We discuss the problem of scenarios at almost every meeting of the collegium," Comrade Bolshakov noted, "but now we have such an important statement as the Party directives on problems of dramaturgy expressed in the Pravda editorial as a basis for the solution of it.

"A great responsibility rests with us for the present state of affairs in film dramaturgy. Film officials responsible for the preparation of scenarios have not waged a vigorous struggle against the 'no-conflict' tendencies which have appeared, and have not been sufficiently exacting toward authors. This responsibility is fully shared by the Union of Soviet Writers, which failed to discern these defective tendencies in dramaturgy. ...

"The plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Writers which takes place in May," Comrade Bolshakov continued, "must be used for a serious, principled discussion of the development of film dramaturgy, including the dramaturgy of children's films, and for discussion of the ways in which the writing public can play a concrete role in solving the highly responsible tasks which confront our art."

Passing on to questions connected with the work of the rural motion picture network, Comrade Bolshakov noted that its serious shortcomings were due to poor control by republic organizations of their province and territory organizations, and weak control by the latter over the district motion picture facilities administrations. Lack of planning, long delays, bad management, high personnel turnover, the existence of idle projectors—these were the main evils produced by underestimation of the importance of this sector of the work and by lack of initiative on the part of officials who failed to seize on and disseminate the advanced experience of the best officials in the rural motion picture network and in film distribution.

"It is necessary," Comrade Bolshakov said, "to eliminate all these shortcomings vigorously and to utilize the real existing possibilities for unfailing fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the rural motion picture network." Comrade Bolshakov put forward urgent and practical problems to the solution of which officials concerned with motion picture facilities and film distribution should at once direct their attention, and outlined concrete measures for the solution of these problems. In particular, he said, it was necessary by May 1 to put into operation all idle projectors, to increase greatly the number of localities they served, to free all buildings previously used for motion picture showing and since taken over for other purposes, to put an end to unjustified expenditure and embezzlement in the film network and to ensure permanence among personnel.

All present took an active part in the collegium session. The collegium adopted lengthy and concrete resolutions on the questions discussed.

The Account of the POW Screening and Truce Talks

KOREAN TRUCE TALKS. (Pravda, April 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua Agency correspondent reported April 26 from Kaesong:

At yesterday's meeting of staff officers on agenda item four, our side officially demanded an end to the secret meetings and renewal of open discussion. This arose from the fact that the Americans have stubbornly insisted on their groundless demand to withhold more than 100,000 Korean and Chinese servicemen held by them, thus repudiating the reason for which the secret meetings were begun and at the same time using this kind of meeting to deceive public opinion, as they have done in the past. However, after our side decided to resume open discussion, the Americans demanded postponement for an indefinite period, trying in this way openly to delay the talks.

At 7 p.m. April 25 the senior delegate of the American side proposed that a meeting of the full delegations be conducted at 11 a.m. April 27. The representatives of the Korean and Chinese side notified the Americans this morning that they agreed to this proposal.

KOREAN TRUCE TALKS. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 10, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua Agency correspondent reported May 8 from Kaesong:

At the May 8 meeting of the full truce delegations in Korea the chairman of the Korean and Chinese side sharply condemned the "screening" conducted by the Americans, accompanied by torture and murders, with the intent of withholding a large number of prisoners of war from among the captured soldiers of our side. This is in utter violation of the Geneva Convention and all the principles of international law.

The delegate for the Korean and Chinese side stated that our side had made important concessions on the question of war prisoners and had introduced a compromise proposal in order to reach an agreement on repatriation of war prisoners. Moreover, the Korean and Chinese side's delegate added, the broad compromise proposal which our side advanced deals with all unresolved questions.

However, the American side has made no concessions whatsoever on the question of war prisoners and has even renounced its own clearly expressed statements. Furthermore, the American side has taken the position of refusing to conduct talks and to give explanations at the meetings, trying, evidently, to delay the truce talks.

In his statement, Gen. Nam Il, head of the Korean and Chinese delegation, said, in particular: I must note again that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers categorically reject your April 28 proposal. We will never accept your groundless, one-sided demand directed at withholding more than 100,000 of our side's captured soldiers. Our comprehensive proposal of May 2 provides the only reasonable compromise solution of all unsettled questions. We have made all the concessions possible on the question of war prisoners. On March 21 and 27 we advanced an entirely well-founded compromise principle for settling the question of repatriating prisoners of war. Moreover, in our May 2 proposal we made important concessions on the question of nominating neutral countries. Your side has no reason to continue rejecting our May 2 compromise proposal. Your so-called "voluntary repatriation," extending to all captured soldiers from our side, represents an attempt to withhold more than 100,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, violates all the principles of international law and completely contradicts clearly stated articles of the Geneva Convention.

As is well known, there is no freedom of any kind in your prisoner-of-war camps. The so-called "screening" which you are conducting is perfectly absurd, and the results of this "screening," on which you made a statement, are invalid. Your proposal to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the results of this so-called "screening" after a truce agreement is signed is even more absurd. In advancing this proposal and knowing full well that we are against all this, your side had no other aim than to attempt to deceive public opinion. Since Dec. 11, 1951, your side has made not the slightest concession on the

(Continued on Page 38)

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

IN SECURITY COUNCIL. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 12, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—A Security Council meeting was held April 10, at which discussion continued on the April 2, 1952, request by the 11 Asian and African countries—Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, India, Iraq, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Yemen—to include the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda.

Pakistani representative Bokhari was in the chair and read out the letter from the representatives of ten countries in Asia and Africa (all the above-mentioned except Pakistan), asking the Security Council for an opportunity to reply to the unfounded accusations made against them by the French representative at the April 4 Security Council meeting.

British representative Jebb was first to speak. He opposed including the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda, stating that this would amount to interference in the internal affairs of France and would occasion greater disorders in Tunisia.

U.S. representative Gross stated that the American delegation abstained from voting on the request of the 11 states to include the Tunisian question in the agenda, and thus to all intents expressed himself against discussion of this question by the Security Council.

The representatives of the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey also stated that they would refrain from voting on this request.

Soviet representative A. Soldatov then stated that the Soviet Union supported the request of the 11 states that the Security Council consider the question of Tunisia and give those which are not members of the Security Council the opportunity to speak on this question at Security Council meetings.

The message of these states, said the Soviet representative, pointed out that the situation in Tunisia is a serious threat to maintaining international peace and security and thus falls within Article 34 of the U.N. Charter. It appears from official information supplied by these states that the Tunisian situation deserves special attention from the Security Council. As is known, continued the Soviet representative, Tunisia is a nonself-governing territory, for which the government of France bears responsibility, under Article 73 of the U.N. Charter, to promote maximum well-being of the population and to develop self-government, both giving due consideration to political aspirations of the Tunisian population and assisting it in progressive development of free political institutions, as well as strengthening international peace and security. The message of the 11 states points out that the French government is following an anti-democratic policy in Tunisia and suppressing the national liberation movement.

It is the Security Council's duty to investigate the situation in Tunisia and to take necessary measures. The Security Council bears the chief responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and cannot ignore the request by the 11 states whose population is over 600,000,000 to investigate the situation which, as representatives of these states say, threatens international peace.

The Soviet representative drew the Security Council's attention to the insupportable, undemocratic statements by the French representative during discussion of the Tunisian question. The French representative made a number of attacks on the 11 Asian and African states which requested including the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda.

Pakistani representative Bokhari stated at the end of the meeting that the Security Council's rejection of the request is against the interests of the whole world. Referring to the statement by the British delegate that the French government is negotiating with Tunisian representatives, the Pakistani representative stated that these so-called "representatives" of the Tunisian people are not genuine ones but French puppets, whereas the true representatives of the Tunisian people have been jailed by French authorities. Bokhari then proposed that the Security Council invite representatives of the ten Asian and African countries to its meeting, giving them an opportunity to answer the unfounded accusations by the French delegate.

At the next Security Council meeting discussion will continue on the request of the 11 Asian and African states to include the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda.

ATLANTIC PACT

IN SEARCH OF A SECRETARY-GENERAL. (By S. Zykov. Krasnaya zvezda, April 9, p. 4. Complete text:) The British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Oliver Franks, was accorded a high honor. The ringleaders of the North Atlantic Council attending a routine rally in Lisbon made him an offer which the bourgeois newspapers assessed as exceptionally flattering. The Honorable Sir was invited to occupy the high post, just instituted, of secretary-general of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

In well-informed circles, as it is the custom to say, no one doubted but that the British diplomat, flattered by such attention, would swell with pride and joy. What a prominent and enviable position! In the afternoon of Feb. 25 the BBC hastened to inform its listeners that in the evening of the same day an official communique would be published on the appointment of Sir Oliver.

But the promised communique was not published either in the evening of the 25th or on subsequent days. Sir Oliver Franks, it soon came to light, had categorically refused to accept the post offered him. In a most gracious manner he expressed the greatest gratitude and stated that to the end of his days he would be proud of the trust accorded him; however, he would prefer to remain at his former post.

We do not know what exactly were the motives for refusal. Poor health or unwillingness to make the change of climate. It must be that the experienced diplomat found sufficiently weighty pretexts for rejecting the invitation. In some way or another the Atlantic bloc bosses had to select another candidate immediately.

Their choice fell on Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs. But Pearson did not even want to hear about it although Acheson and Eden personally tried to persuade him to take the reins of government in the civilian administration of the brigand alliance. The newspapers had to explain hurriedly that the Canadian government simply cannot do without Mr. Pearson and that this was the cause of his refusal. So the members of the Atlantic Council bloc went their different ways from Lisbon without appointing a secretary-general.

The search for a candidate, however, continued. The Council of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Atlantic bloc countries was convened specially for this in London at the beginning of March. The council reflected and deliberated for 48 hours consecutively and passed a decision. A worthier candidate than the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Stikker, was not to be found. A telegram was sent to The Hague without delay. Mr Stikker was profuse in his gratitude and even delivered a heartfelt speech. But he declined the offer, referring to some urgent Dutch affairs of his own.

Three refusals in a row! The affair smacked of a scandal. Washington displayed its dissatisfaction. It does not happen often that the Americans grant such a prominent post to their satellites. But they, you see, turned their noses up at it! This casts a shadow on the "atmosphere of trust" in the entire "Atlantic community."

The Council of Deputies redoubled its efforts. It addressed itself to Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lange. Come, they said, and govern us! But Lange, too, declined diplomatically. Norway has already, so to speak, put one secretary-general in the U.N., the notorious Trygve Lie. Would it not be too much honor for such a small country!

It became Plowden's turn—the British representative in the notorious "wise men's committee." The Deputy Ministers petitioned him to take on the great honor of being secretary-general. Plowden, as was the custom, bowed and offered his thanks but did not accept.

Then they remembered the Danish Foriegn Minister Ole Bjørn Kraft. The same result. Offers were sent to the Commissioner-General of Great Britain in Southeastern Asia MacDonald. Again a refusal. They addressed themselves to the

leader of the British delegation in the so-called O.E.E.C. Hall-Patch, to the permanent representative of Britain in the U.N. Jebb. None of them consented.

The American producers became really angry. As if at one command, the bourgeois press stopped writing about the protracted search for a candidate for secretary-general. And only recently the same BBC announced with obvious relief that, finally, a man had been found expressing the desire to become nominal head of the civilian administration of the Atlantic bloc. He turned out to be the present British Secretary of State for so-called "Commonwealth" Relations, the Conservative Lord Ismay.

What is the explanation for such long and tortuous searches? Why did the politicians of various countries shy away from the "honored" chair of secretary-general with such fear?

A reply to this question must be sought in the atmosphere of mutual animosity and distrust which reigns in the camp of the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN. (Pravda, April 13, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) Vienna (Tass)—The International Conference in Defense of Children opened April 12 in Vienna. Delegations from 60 countries are participating in the conference. More than 500 delegates—parents, teachers, psychologists, doctors, scientists, writers, artists, and state and trade union leaders—have assembled for the conference.

Also participating in the work of the conference are representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and other international organizations.

The conference was opened by Leopoldine Kurtz-Beitl, Chairman of the Austrian Society in Defense of Children and a physician-psychiatrist. She warmly welcomed the envoys of the entire world on behalf of the working people of Austria and thanked them for choosing Vienna as the meeting place for the conference.

A presidium of 50 persons was elected.

The following reports were listed on the conference agenda:

1. What Can Be Done for Children Under Conditions of Peace.
2. Child Health.
3. Education of Children.
4. The influence of Literature, the Press, Radio, Motion Pictures and the Arts on the Moral and Cultural Development of Children.

Leopoldine Kurtz-Beitl (Austria) was the chairman at the first session. She gave the floor to Professor Gustave Monot (France) for the report "What Can Be Done for Children Under Conditions of Peace."

Monot noted that love of children and anxiety and concern for their future united all the participants in this conference, regardless of nationality and religious and political convictions.

The speaker said further that 1,100,000,000 persons are now starving—that is, one-half of the entire population of the world.

This starvation and destitution have been provoked, not by "overpopulation," as the Malthusians assert, but mainly by an unreasonable economic system, which, under the pretext of sustaining some, forces others to starve.

Instead of combating disease, the governments of capitalist countries spend colossal sums on breeding morbific microbes for germ warfare.

Monot further dwelt in detail on the situation of children in various countries.

In conclusion Monot proposed that the conference officially proclaim June 1 as International Children's Day.

One must do everything, Monot said, to defend the lives of children from the threat of war and starvation. It is our obligation to ensure a happy future for children.

At this point the morning session of the conference was adjourned.

(Editorial)—IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN! (Pravda, April 12, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) The International Conference in Defense of Children opens April 12 in Vienna. Representatives of a broad public from many countries will take part in the conference—scientists, doctors, writers, lawyers, teachers and mothers. Convocation of the conference was dictated by the vital interests of the peoples, by their desire to protect children from the threat of a new world war.

The aim of the forthcoming conference, as its program states, is, by joint efforts among people of good will, to find a way to solve the most urgent problems of childhood, to show ways and means of protecting the lives and health of children, to improve their upbringing and education. ...

Children are the first victims of the aggressive policy of the imperialists. Millions of children in the U.S.A., Britain, France and other imperialist countries are doomed to hunger, poverty and illness, are deprived of educational opportunities. ...

The fascistizing obscurantists poison and warp the minds of children with their misanthropic ideology. In the U.S.A. all propaganda media are devoted to the moral corruption of children, to bringing them up to become gangsters and men of violence. "Our youth must become merciless and bold killers"—these are the completely cynical words with which U.S. military authorities address young Americans. The imperialists are using for their own purposes the schools, the radio, motion pictures, literature, all means of exerting ideological influence. Hundreds of millions of "comic books" are published annually in the U.S.A.—collections of comic pictures which breed hatred for other peoples and racial superiority and which whip up a war psychosis.

Hundreds of thousands of Korean children who have perished as the result of American intervention are a terrible accusation against imperialism. The germ warfare, started in Korea and Northeastern China by the American aggressors, shows the monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the imperialists. They are dropping on Korean and Chinese cities and villages toys infected with deadly germs to destroy the children. ...

In the struggle for the happiness and future of the children, progressive mankind of the whole world is inspired by the great example of the Soviet Union—the land where the young generation is surrounded by the love and care of all the people. ...

The International Conference in Defense of Children will be a new, important stage in the struggle for peace and for the salvation of children from the threat of war. The aims of the conference are near and dear to millions of honest people. They are raising their voices ever more loudly against war, in defense of the growing generation; their determination is ever stronger to uphold peace, to save the future of mankind—the children.

FAR EAST

China

NATIONWIDE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (Pravda, April 11, p. 1. Complete text:) Peking—Irrigation construction has become nationwide in the Chinese People's Republic. In 1951 alone capital investments for this purpose were more than 40 times the "appropriations" by Kuomintang rulers.

In the course of two years 230,000 soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and over 10,000,000 peasants took part in constructing irrigation installations. Over 11,000 large and small irrigation installations were erected in this period. Forty-two thousand kilometers of dams and dikes have been built or rebuilt on the chief rivers of the country. As a result of these mighty efforts there has been success in alleviating the threat of floods in China. The work enabled the acreage of irrigated lands to be extended by many hundreds of thousands of hectares.

In addition to further strengthening of the banks of rivers, it has been planned for 1952 to build vast reservoirs in their upper reaches to regulate the high waters, to provide water uniformly for hydroelectric stations and to maintain uninterrupted navigation on the rivers and canals.

PREMIER OF STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL OF CHINA CHOU EN-LAI HOLDS RECEPTION. (Pravda, April 12, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Compete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports that Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Administration Council, held a banquet April 10 in honor of the Tibetan delegations which have arrived form the region of Chamdo, Sikang

Province, and from the district of Tungjen in Chinghai Province. The banquet was attended by all members of both delegations and also by Deputy Premier Huang Yen-pei; Li Wei-han, Director of the Commission of the Affairs of the Nationalities; and other officials and also representatives of public organizations. Welcoming the Tibetan delegates, Premier Chou En-lai stated: "The peaceful liberation of Tibet has freed the Tibetan people forever from the fetters of imperialism and enabled them to return to the great family of the homeland. This is a tremendous victory in the process of rallying together all nationalities of China and also a heavy defeat for imperialism.

"However," Chou En-lai continued, "the imperialists will not become resigned to their defeat. We must raise our vigilance in regard to any subversive activity by the imperialists and fight for still greater solidarity among the various nationalities."

The earthly Buddhas (Buddhist priests of the highest rank—Ed.) Sesvala and Syajistansan announced their determination to work to build a new China under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China.

U.S.A. CONVERTS HONG KONG INTO NAVAL BASE. (Izvestia, April 13, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—The weekly Action in an article "Hong Kong Placed Under Martial Law" reports: Lately American army and naval officers have been coming to Hong Kong from Japan and Korea. According to the American Consulate, these officers are coming to Hong Kong with the permission of their command to "rest up" after long service in Korea. However, the conduct of the American guests is perplexing. They are taking topographical photographs and examining the soil in places where the British have intended to build airfields and barracks. There are Japanese military specialists and Kuomintangites among them who have a thorough knowledge of the areas of the Chinese People's Republic bordering on Hong Kong.

Foreign observers who have carefully followed the activity of these American, Japanese and "Kuomintang" military men have come to the conclusion that the purpose of their presence is to study areas of Hong Kong from the point of view of the possibility of converting it into an American base in "the event of hostilities."

India

SOVIET SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 15, p. 4. Complete text:) Delhi (Tass)—A formal awarding of prizes to winners of the International Contest of Children's Drawings took place in Delhi April 13. Prime Minister Nehru of India handed to U.S.S.R. chargé d'affaires in India the Gold Medal to be delivered to the winner of the competition Marina Voskonyants, a Moscow schoolgirl, and also an ivory chess set awarded to Yulia Shishkova and the Silver Cup awarded to Igor Ivanov.

Korea

AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS' BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 9, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—Korean newspapers are reporting atrocities which the so-called U.N. troops are committing against prisoners of war from the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers.

The Korean People's Army newspaper Chosong Inmingun publishes accounts of soldiers who have escaped from American imprisonment, accounts which paint a terrible picture of the barbaric treatment of prisoners of war by the interventionists. ...

Pak Un Hak, a soldier of the Korean People's Army, was taken prisoner by the Americans in the area of Inchonri in Hwanghae Province and, together with other soldiers captured at Kaesong, was sent to a prisoner-of-war camp in the area of Inchonri. In describing the situation of prisoners of war at this camp, Pak Un Hak says that they are tortured frightfully: some are hung from the ceiling; others are tortured with water pumped into the body under pressure; a third group of war prisoners is stabbed with hot rods; a fourth group beaten with cudgels. Every day war prisoners are sent from the Inchonri camp in the direction of the sea in two trucks, one of which carries bodies of the tortured and killed and the other prisoners of war who have been condemned to be shot.

The Central Telegraph Agency of Korea also reports that prisoners of war from the Korean People's Army are branded with a red-hot iron.

TRYGVE LIE IS SERVANT OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 10, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, sent the Chinese and Korean governments telegrams March 27 and April 3, in which he brazenly reiterated the provocational offer of "assistance" through the so-called "World Health Organization" and demanded "an immediate reply to this offer." He stated earlier, March 20, in his telegrams to the same governments that the World Health Organization had offered to "aid in combating epidemics in North Korea." ...

It is perfectly obvious that the aim behind these offers repeatedly submitted by the U.S.A.'s devoted lackey that the World Health Organization grant so-called "technical assistance" is to conceal the criminal use of bacteriological weapons by the Americans and to collect information for the United States about the effectiveness of bacteriological weapons. Can there be even the slightest doubt about this?

Indeed, the very nature of Trygve Lie's proposals proves this brazen desire. What is the World Health Organization which Trygve Lie proposes? The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations, which is an instrument of American aggression. Dean Rusk, former Assistant Secretary of State, stated Oct. 24, 1950: "We are the United Nations. There is no great organization at Lake Success. When we give instructions to the United Nations, we are giving them to ourselves."

The predecessor of the World Health Organization was the health department of the notorious League of Nations. The World Health Organization has also taken over part of the work left by the health department of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N.R.R.A.). The League of Nations was an instrument of imperialist aggression. This fact is well known. As regards U.N.R.R.A., the Chinese people still remember its criminal history. During the entire period of its existence, the Chinese branch of U.N.R.R.A. was an American organization for espionage against China. This organization supplied the Chiang Kai-shek band for war against the Chinese people. The population in liberated areas for the most part did not receive any "aid'." The present World Health Organization is in essence the same type of organization as its predecessor. It is an American organization engaged in espionage under the name of "health." The Soviet Union and Bulgaria announced their withdrawal from this organization in 1949. Since then this organization has been used by the United States for intensifying war hysteria and propagandizing germ warfare. Its hostile attitude to the Chinese people is commonly known.

Supporting the American embargo on shipment of goods to China, the Singapore branch of the World Health Organization fabricated reports of "epidemics" in China on four occasions in March, 1951. This branch maliciously called all Chinese ports "plague ports." In addition, the director-general of this organization, the Canadian Dr. Brock Chisholm, is a notorious agitator for bacteriological warfare. In his Sept. 9, 1949, speech he argued the advantages of bacteriological weapons over atomic weapons. In a press conference Oct. 13, 1949, at Lake Success, he openly boasted of the "power" of bacteriological weapons.

Actually there are no epidemics in China and Korea. All that is there are bacteria spread by American airplanes. Therefore, it is stupid of the World Health Organization to repeat after Acheson, parrot-like, that it wants to "assist." Isn't this only a desire on its part to find out for the United States the effectiveness of U.S. bacteriological weapons?

"Technical aid" by such an organization and by such a person is tantamount to assistance from an incendiary's accomplice, who offers to extinguish the fire. What "good will" does it show except the desire to fish in troubled waters? Trygve Lie's maneuver, made at the behest of the United States with the idea of collecting information under the pretext of granting "technical aid" by the World Health Organization, was exposed by the "Voice of the Command of the U.N. Armed Forces," propaganda agency of the American aggressive forces in Korea. This radio

stated March 24 that "the most urgent measure is investigation of conditions to find out if epidemics exist, what diseases have been caused and what assistance can be afforded to overcome them."...

The World Health Organization was proposed by Trygve Lie on an edict by the United States after the plan of the American aggressors to participate themselves in the "investigation," which was to have been conducted by the International Committee of the Red Cross, had been completely exposed. This is but another vain attempt by the American aggressors and their satellites. ...

Mongolian People's Republic

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Izvestia, April 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Ulan-Bator (Tass)—The newspaper Unen April 9 published the results of fulfillment of the 1951 plan for development of the national economy and culture of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The newspaper reports that during the year the head of livestock on state farms increased 18%, and 20.2% in the peasants' producers' cooperatives. The productivity of animal husbandry increased.

Major successes were scored in agriculture. The acreage planted to grain crops expanded 12.7% and the gross grain harvest increased 11%.

Thanks to assistance from the Soviet Union, the republic's industry was richly equipped with machinery. By assimilating the experiences of Soviet Stakhanovites, the collectives of the industrial combine, of the Stalin Meat Combine, of the Choibalsan District food combine, of the Ulan-Bator furniture factory and of a number of other enterprises were able to overfulfill their annual plans. The output of consumers' goods increased approximately 20%.

The plan for capital construction was fulfilled successfully. A Government House, six power plants, many schools, clubs, hospitals and hostels were built.

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF LÖNNROT. (Izvestia, April 10, p. 3. Complete text:) Helsinki—The Finnish people April 9 celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Elias Lönnrot, one of the greatest figures in Finnish national culture, reformer of the Finnish language and literature, and collector of the songs of the world-renowned Karelo-Finnish epos "Kalevala."

National flags have been hung throughout Finland in the poet's honor. A ceremonial meeting on the 150th anniversary of Lönnrot's birth, organized by a committee on cultural exchange, was held at Helsinki University.

Prof. Karl Brun and Vaino Kekkonen, Doctor of Philosophy, Director of the Institute to Study the U.S.S.R. and one of the most prominent contemporary research workers on the "Kalevala" epos, spoke at the meeting on the life and significance of Lönnrot's work.

Speaking at the meeting, A. Sofronov, writer and leader of the Soviet delegation of scientific and cultural workers, noted that the Soviet people know and love the wonderful epos "Kalevala." The "Kalevala" epos has been published several times both in Moscow and in the Karelo-Finnish Republic. The Soviet reader, together with all the readers of the world, is grateful to Elias Lönnrot, who left the beautiful poetic treasure to mankind.

Great treasures have been left to us by previous generations, A. Sofronov said in concluding. Peace, intercourse and friendship of the peoples are one of the conditions for preserving cultural treasures for future generations.

A. Sofronov concluded his speech with a toast to the friendship between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

Poland

MANUSCRIPTS OF COPERNICUS AND OTHER TREASURES OF POLISH NATIONAL CULTURE TRANSFERRED TO GOVERNMENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC. (Pravda, April 13, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 2. Complete text;) During the battles of the Soviet Army against the German fascist aggressors in East Prussia in February, 1945, Soviet military organizations came into possession of certain historically valuable manuscripts of Copernicus, the distinguished Polish astronomer, and documents, ancient books on Polish history, church plate and scientific literature in Latin, German and French, collected at Frauenburg (Frombork) Cathedral, of which Copernicus was the Canon for many years.

Among these materials are manuscript books of the Warmia Bishopric (15th to 16th centuries), containing business records in which more than a score of entries were made in Copernicus' hand; letters to Copernicus; correspondence with Bishop Kromer, a prominent 16th century Polish political figure; and also about 100 manuscript books and more than 200 volumes on Polish history, philosophy, natural science, etc.

As a token of respect for Polish national culture, and in consideration of the fact that the said materials, documents and books should rightfully belong to the Polish state, the Soviet government decided to transfer these cultural treasures to the Polish government.

To carry out this decision, the transfer of these materials to representatives of Poland took place April 10, 1952, in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, where the cultural treasures were kept. In the presence of a number of prominent Soviet scientists, Academician Grekov, a member of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, turned these treasures over to the authorized representative of the Polish government, Polish Deputy Minister of Higher Education Golanski.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

On International Themes: FOR PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY, FOR UNIFICATION OF GERMANY. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, April 9, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) The note of the Soviet government on a peace treaty with Germany continues to attract the attention of the world public and, above all, that of wide circles of the German people. No efforts by the reactionary press or of the ruling circles of the Western powers to depict the draft fundamentals for a peace treaty with Germany expounded in the note as "propaganda" have prevented the Soviet proposals from penetrating to the notice of the populations of Germany and West European countries, who saw in these proposals a way to strengthen peace in Europe. The efforts of the U.S. State Department to conceal the exact text of the Soviet government's note from the wide public in the U.S.A. have been of no avail either. All this shows only that the Soviet proposals were not to the taste of those who are concerned with preparing a new war and to whom strengthening of peace in Central Europe is disadvantageous. ...

Events since publication of the Soviet note convince the German people with new force that only the unification of the country and the swiftest conclusion of a peace treaty can prevent Western Germany's transformation into a new breeding ground for war in Europe. The division of Germany effected by the Western powers is nourishing German revanchism, which recently lifted its head in the negotiations between Bonn and the Western powers on restoring the German Wehrmacht in the ranks of the so-called "European army" under Eisenhower's command. One of the most striking manifestations of German revanchism was the statement by the Bonn Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hallstein on the "unification of Europe up to the Urals." Adenauer's proposal to the Western powers, recently announced to the world by the Western German Catholic newspaper Der Kurier, was a fresh manifestation of this same German revanchism. "Adenauer," this paper reported, "proposed that the Western powers 'free the countries of Central Europe in order to set up a unified defense belt'." Behind this, excuse the expression, "defense" formula, as Der Kurier put it, nothing other than aggressive plans against Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are concealed. Such are the plans of the West German revanchists, such are the fruits of remilitarizing Western Germany, the policy pursued by the ruling circles of Washington, London and Paris! ...

The Soviet proposals cannot be concealed from the broad world

public by any contrivances. They stem from the consistent policy of the Soviet Union toward Germany, which found most striking expression again in Comrade Stalin's reply to the questions of a group of American newspaper editors. To the question "Do you consider the present moment a suitable one for the unification of Germany?" Comrade Stalin replied: "Yes, I do."

Comrade Stalin's reply finds a warm response among all those who are striving to strengthen peace in Europe, one of the chief conditions for which is the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the presence of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany in the center of Europe.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Bolivia

COUP D'ETAT IN BOLIVIA. (Pravda, April 11, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—According to an AP report from La Paz, Bolivia, a coup d'état was carried out on the morning of April 9 in La Paz by police and army officers in collaboration with the National Revolutionary Movement (a right-wing, antigovernment, pro-fascist party—Ed.).

According to a statement on La Paz radio, the government of Gen. Ballivian has been overthrown.

A UP report from La Paz states that the National Revolutionary Movement has established control in several large cities, including the mining industry centers of Oruro and Potosi and also in the cities of Cochabamba, Trinidad, Sucre and Santa Cruz

AP reports from La Paz that the operations against the government were directly supervised by Gen. Antonio Seleme, who was aided by the Army Chief of Staff Gen. Humberto Torres Ortiz, and Hernando Siles, representing the National Revolutionary Movement.

The sporadic reports in the press do not give a complete picture of events in La Paz. They do show, however, that American monopolies are behind the scenes of these events. In particular, attention is drawn to the fact that American monopolies had failed to impose their own price for tin on the Ballivian government. The dictate of the monopolies had so impinged upon the national interests of Bolivia that the Ballivian government could not but take the protest of the popular masses into consideration and was compelled to reject the demands of American monopolies.

The deposed government recently appealed to all Latin American countries to permit the Organization of American States to examine the question of tin. It accused the United States of "economic aggression" directed against Bolivia and of violating inter-American and other international agreements.

Brazil

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT GROWS IN BRAZILIAN ARMY. (By G. Tikhy. Krasnaya zvezda, April 10, p. 4. 1700 words. Condensed text:) ... The military measures conducted by the Americans in Brazil are meeting with ever increasing resistance from the Brazilian people. The most diverse strata of the population of the country are rising to fight against the brazen colonizing policy of American imperialism, against the participation of the Brazilian armed forces in the military adventures of the U.S.A. Anti-American sentiments are growing in the army too. A large number of Brazilian officers, united in the so-called "Military Club," which until quite recently had a membership of about 12,000, are opposing the Americanization of the Brazilian army.

Articles in the magazine of the Military Club contain utterances against the Washington conference of Foreign Ministers of Latin-American countries and the U.S.A. At this conference, in April, 1951, the U.S.A. attempted to compel the governments of the Latin-American countries to give it their troops. The magazine opposed sending Brazilian troops to Korea. ...

The magazine has exposed the imperial character of American policy in the Far East. It wrote that the spread of American military intervention creates a direct threat to every country, including Brazil. The magazine categorically opposed military intervention by Brazil in Korean affairs. ...

Such ideas have caused consternation of no small dimensions in the circles of the country that are pro-American. The American Ambassador in Brazil Johnson and Gen. Mullins interfered in the matter and declared the position adopted by the club's magazine on the war in Korea to be "treachery" against the U.S.A. The Americans demanded of the Brazilian government that it replace the club's leadership, change the policy of the magazine, curb the officers and, if necessary, close down this organization. All the devices of intimidation, slander, etc., were used against the club. On an order from the War Ministry the director of the magazine Maj. Freire de Andrada and two members of the editorial board were transferred to remote regions. But the attempts to ban the magazine failed. Col. Benavides wrote an anti-American article called "Let Us Defend Brazil." The author of the article stresses that the "Military Club" will oppose those "who are selling their homeland and covering themselves with the mask of defenders of democratic principles." Reflecting the feelings of the officers Benavides wrote that "in the armed forces and, in particular, in the army, there has been the general opinion that Brazil itself must own all the natural resources in the country."

This article provoked a new fit of hysteria in the reactionary press, which has not stopped to this day. The reactionary hackwriters demanded that the officers' organization be "tamed." ...

The Brazilian War Ministry tried to compel the club to renounce its anti-American actions. In deference to the American generals, an order was issued by the War Ministry forbidding Brazilian officers to express their thoughts freely and threatening them with legal punishment in the event of disobedience.

However, these measures did not help. Brazilian officers continue to resist the U.S. policy aimed at turning the Brazilian army into an instrument of American imperialism. ...

Anti-American sentiments are also widespread among the noncommissioned personnel of the army. According to a report in the progressive Brazilian press, the "House of Sergeants," a sergeants' organization in Sao Paulo, is conducting an active struggle against the predatory policy of the American monopolies. This organization is fighting against transferring the country's natural resources to American trusts, against standardization of armaments and subordination of the Brazilian armed forces to the American command, against participation in the Korean war.

The soldiers of the Brazilian army are offering the most vigorous resistance to the American aggressive policy. The events among sailors of the navy at the end of 1951 are especially characteristic in this respect. According to the newspaper Imprensa Popular, more than 2000 Brazilian seamen, out of a total of 16,000, demanded that they be dismissed from the service. They stated openly that they do not desire to serve as cannon fodder in the new world war being prepared by U.S. imperialists.

The anti-American sentiment among Brazilian soldiers and officers increased even more with the March 15, 1952 signing of the military agreement between Brazil and the U.S.A., the aim of which, as the newspaper Imprensa Popular reported, is to send troops to Korea. ...

The anti-American, antiwar sentiment in the Brazilian army is a reflection of the growing resistance of the Brazilian people to the predatory, aggressive policy of American imperialism, to its plans to turn Brazil into a U.S. colony. Despite severe repressions by the authorities, the struggle by Brazilian patriots is being intensified.

Latin America

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS. (Pravda, April 15, p. 4. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—The newspaper Avanti has published the following report from Washington:

The State Department, military establishment and Psychological Strategy Board of the U.S.A. have worked out a plan of "special measures" to combat the "dangerous spreading of anti-American and antimilitarist sentiment," which is intensifying in Latin-American countries. However, the industrial and financial circles of these countries are demanding ever more energetically the restoration of trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe.

These "special measures" of the U.S.A., concerning which there is so much talk in circles close to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Board Raymond Allen, are taking on a genuinely provocational character, similar to the latest "incident" provoked by the government of Cuba.

One of the Assistant Secretaries of State, Miller is consulting at the present time with various Latin American governments on the measures proposed by Washington.

New York (Tass)—A New York Times correspondent reports from Buenos Aires that the Argentine government newspaper Democracia has published an article criticizing U.S. interference in the affairs of Latin America. The author of the article writes that the United States is presenting warlike demands to all the countries of Latin America, beginning with incredible economic sacrifices and ending with granting troops to satisfy the demands of the imperialists.

The newspaper emphasizes that U.S. policy threatens the social, economic and political system in the Southern Hemisphere with complete bankruptcy. At times, the newspaper reports, this policy "turns into open aggression against the constitutional regimes of countries which show resistance to the policy."

United States

OVER HEADS OF REACTIONARY LEADERS. (By D. Monin. Trud, April 13, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) For several months the United States has faced the threat of a general strike by the steelworkers. ...

Only a few hours before the general strike was finally to begin, the President gave a radio speech in which he announced that the government was taking over control of the steel mills. The 70 presidents of the companies, i. e., the monopolists, became "representatives" of the government, and the workers were declared to be mobilized. ...

Who actually benefits by Truman's intervention—the workers or the operators? Plainly the latter. By taking control and mobilizing the workers the President averted the strike and thereby greatly worsened the position of the labor union in negotiating with the monopolies. The workers were simply deprived of the most important instrument in the struggle for their vital interests and demands—the right to strike. The operators lost nothing at all. On the contrary, their positions now are considerably stronger. They can stall the negotiations with the union until some kind of compromise agreement is reached with Murray behind the backs of the workers. ...

There is one further implication in the story of the blocking of the steel strike. It shows that under the conditions of the present stage in the development of the general crisis of capitalism, any strike—no matter what its slogan may be—boomerangs against the capitalist state, which acts as an instrument of the monopolies and of merciless exploitation of the working people. And it is by no means fortuitous that the advanced strata of the working class in the U.S.A., and in other capitalist countries as well, are gearing their moves in defense of their day-to-day interests with the struggle against the aggressive domestic and foreign policy of the American imperialists, the struggle for world peace.

AFRICA

Tunisia

On International Themes: TUNISIA STRUGGLES FOR INDEPENDENCE. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, April 9, p. 3. 850 words. Condensed text:) The colonial and dependent peoples of the Near East and North Africa are raising ever higher the banner of struggle for their national independence. The time has long since passed when the bourgeois Orientalists could speak of a "passive tranquillity" reigning in Arabic countries. The events in Iran, Egypt, Morocco and other Near Eastern countries show that the peoples of these lands do not want to tolerate imperialist oppression any longer, do not want their countries to be used by the imperialist aggressors as springboards for the new world war they are preparing.

The French Protectorate of Tunisia is no exception in this respect. ...

Events show that the Tunisian people are full of resolution to continue the struggle for their national independence. A general strike took place April 1 in Tunisia against the policy of violence and oppression followed in Tunisia by the French colonizers. The struggle of the Tunisian people is meeting with support and sympathy from all freedom-loving peoples. "The French ruling circles," writes the Indian newspaper Daily Express, "have learned no lesson from their defeats in Indo-China. Their highhanded rule in Tunisia will bring them a further defeat."

The events in Tangier also show how tense the atmosphere is in North Africa. The French colonizers are suppressing the movement of the Moroccan people for their national independence by force of arms. However this has not made the French colonial regime in Morocco any more stable. A mass demonstration of protest against the French colonial regime took place in Tangier March 30 on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the French Protectorate in Morocco. As a result of police interference clashes took place in which 25 people were killed and more than 160 wounded.

The events in Tunisia and Tangier are links in the chain of the powerful national liberation movement which is taking hold of the peoples of the Near East and North Africa ever more strongly.

Sports

SOVIET ATHLETES IN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 9, p. 4. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports has been informed that the All-Union Hockey Section has been admitted to the International Ice Hockey League. U.S.S.R. sports organizations have also become members of the International Cyclists' Union, the International Fencing Federation and the International Rowing Federation; thus, our athletes are members of 16 international federations.—(Tass).

Marxism-Leninism

GREAT WORK OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM.—On 80th Anniversary of K. Marx' 'Capital' in Russian. (By I. Doroshev. Pravda, April 9, pp. 2-3. 2700 words. Excerpts:) The first volume of Marx' "Capital" was published 80 years ago. The Russian translation was the first version of it to appear in a foreign language. The publication of this inspired work of scientific communism was an outstanding event in Russian public life and an important landmark in the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism.

Marx' great work exerted immense influence on the development of the revolutionary movement in our country. ... The teaching of Marx and Engels, which was based on "Capital," has been creatively developed and raised to a new and higher level by Lenin and Stalin. ...

The efforts of bourgeois scholars to "destroy" Marxism, to refute the conclusions of Marxist-Leninist political economy, are falling shamefully flat. Marx' statement that for bourgeois economists what is important is not the scientific value of a proposition but its utility or lack of utility for capital is being confirmed with special vividness these days.

The Marxist-Leninist political economy gives the only correct and scientific analysis of the laws of social development. It helps the working people in their struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world, for the triumph of communism.

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF KAZAKHSTAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 14, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee held its regular plenary session and discussed the following questions: measures for putting in order Party management in republic Party organizations; preparation for and carrying through of spring sowing; and the tasks of the republic Party organization in fulfilling the 1952 state plan for developing animal husbandry and creating a solid feed base for collective and state farm communal livestock.

Secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Karzhaubayev delivered the report on the first question, while others participated in the debates that followed. They said that the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and province, city and district Party committees had relaxed their supervision of the conduct of Party management. There are serious shortcomings in the registration and promotion of Communists, and in the compilation and maintenance of Party records. There are countless instances of transferring of Communists from one Party organization to another without striking their names from the rolls. The registration of new Communists is not carried out in time. Secretaries of several city and district committees entrust this work to secondary officials.

Directives to secretaries of primary Party units and to district and city committee officials on questions of Party records are unsatisfactorily drawn up. Kokchetav Province Party Committee Comrade Urashev, Dzhambul District Party Committee Secretary Comrade Prokhorov and several other participants in the plenary session pointed out in their reports that officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee apparatus are not reading the minutes of meetings of province and city committees or studying the statistical reports of local Party organizations.

Speaking on the second question—the preparation for and carrying through of spring sowing—was Comrade Taibekov, Chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers. Shortcomings in the administration of agriculture on the part of Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations were subjected to criticism. There is no determined effort to increase agricultural cultivation in the republic. Grass-crop rotation has been adopted only in an insignificant number of collective farms. Serious neglect in the sowing of grain and other crops has not yet been overcome. Many Machine and Tractor Stations have not met their contractual obligations.

The plenary session thoroughly discussed problems of the growth of communal animal husbandry in republic collective and state farms. Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade Afonov and other participants at the plenary session, speaking in debates, noted the enormous concern manifested by the Party and the government for the development of communal animal husbandry in Kazakhstan.

Nevertheless, the republic is coping poorly with the tasks of developing communal animal husbandry that have been placed before them. The state quota for increasing the numbers and productivity of livestock in the past year went unfulfilled. Kazakhstan Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations are not focusing necessary attention on the creation of a solid feed base. The production of feed is lagging far behind the growth in numbers of cattle.

The plenary session adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

PLENARY SESSION OF ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 9, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Tallin—A regular plenary session of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the report of Comrade Lenzmann, Secretary of the Estonian Party Central Committee, on mass political work in the republic and measures to improve it.

Recently there has been an increase in the number of lectures and reports to the population on Party and government policy, the international situation, Soviet patriotism and other subjects. Participants in the session pointed out, however, the need to raise the ideological level of the lectures and to intensify the struggle against vestiges of bourgeois nationalism.

Speakers criticized the Estonian Party Central Committee's propaganda and agitation department for failure to give sufficient help to district Party committees in the matter of lecture propaganda, and for indifference to cultural services for the workers in the shale basin and the collective farmers and fishermen of Sarema Island.

The plenary session also discussed means of increasing agricultural yields in the republic.

PLENARY SESSION OF NOVOSIBIRSK PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 13, p. 2. Complete text:) Novosibirsk—The plenary session of the province Party committee discussed a report by Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the committee, on the state of and measures for improving the work of selecting, assigning and training cadres.

The province's Party organizations have improved their cadre work recently, have begun to study the political and work qualifications of cadres more carefully and have paid more attention to their ideological and theoretical development. At the same time the speaker and comrades who spoke during the discussions pointed out serious shortcomings in this work. Bolshevist principles of selecting and placing cadres are still being violated.

It was pointed out at the session that cadre turnover is still high. Last year, for example, one-fourth of the province, city and district administrative officials were replaced, while more than half of the primary Party unit secretaries were replaced during the year in Legostayevo, Kuibyshev, Toguchin and certain other districts.

The bureau and apparatus of the province Party committee were justly criticized for poor study of cadres and little practical assistance to officials. Comrade Mikurov, Secretary of the Bolotnoye District Party Committee, stated that the province committee rarely hears the reports of the district committees and does not study their work profoundly enough, which means that the main reasons for the lag in various districts are not disclosed. The province committee does a poor job of guiding cadres in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, of intolerance of shortcomings.

The plenary session also discussed the report of Comrade Vasilyev, secretary of the province Party committee, on Machine and Tractor Station preparations for spring sowing and on means of obtaining high crops this year.

Party Life: THE PARTY COMMITTEE AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS. (By V. Beloborodov, Staff Correspondent for Chelyabinsk Province. Pravda, April 9, p. 2. 1200 words.

Summary:) Early in 1951 the Kopeisk City Party Committee received word that the management of the Chelyabinsk branch of the All-Soviet Coal Research Institute was crudely suppressing criticism and had not created a creative atmosphere for research work. The committee discussed the branch's work and outlined measures for eliminating the shortcomings, and a Party organization was formed at the institute.

More than a year has passed, but no noticeable changes have taken place at the branch. The city Party committee has failed to follow up its own resolution. It promised to help the branch recruit competent specialists, but hardly any have been added to the staff. Nor is the resolution on criticism and self-criticism in scientific work being carried out. Free exchange of opinion on scientific matters still lacking.

The branch's Party organization has a great responsibility for the branch's work but is not coping satisfactorily with its tasks. Meetings of Communists are held irregularly and do not handle problems vital to the life of the institute. Meanwhile, the city Party committee shows little interest in increasing the Party organization's role in improving scientific work and developing criticism and self-criticism. Not once has it shown an interest in the Party organization's planning of its work or in the agendas of its meetings.

The Magnitogorsk City Party Committee also guides research work unsatisfactorily. Its officials have accepted the fact that the mining and metallurgy institute operates in isolation from production. On one occasion the Magnitogorsk Combine asked the institute to help solve problems involving perfection of rolling mill output, but the institute replied that this would necessitate joint work by the foundry workers, metal specialists, etc., and that it could not undertake to organize such complex work because its workers were already overloaded. And what were these workers doing? It seems they were busily fulfilling the terms of contracts concluded with various local industry enterprises situated outside the Magnitogorsk area.

Scientific work at higher educational institutions in Chelyabinsk is in need of major improvement. These institutions also take little part in solving vital problems, often waste time and effort on minor matters, and do not get the help they need from the Party organizations.

The Magnitogorsk City Party Committee has lost sight of problems of scientific research work. Research work is especially poor in the social science departments. It is hard to name a subject that has been adequately treated by instructors in the departments of Marxism-Leninism in recent years. Political economy instructor Comrade Kokolev has been lecturing at the farm mechanization and electrification institute for 15 years and has been head of the department for some time, but he has taken no pains to improve his theoretical standards and has not written his Master's dissertation.

Comrade Kokolev is not an exception. Only a few instructors have met the Master's requirements and begun writing their dissertations, and even they get no help from the Party committees. The city Party committee is not interested in the subjects chosen for the dissertations, in the progress of the work or the difficulties encountered. Consequently deadlines are passed and research plans are not met.

The Chelyabinsk City Party Committee pays insufficient attention to improving the ideological and theoretical standards of scientific personnel. At one time there was a seminar in the city for social science instructors, but it did not exist very long. It has not met once this year.

Delegates to the city Party conference last year justly criticized the city Party committee for failing to guide scientific research work, but the facts indicate that the committee paid no attention to them.

The Chelyabinsk Province Party Committee shows little interest in improving the work of the province's research and higher educational institutions. The committee has not discussed the state of research work at all in recent years, nor does it show adequate interest in the way the Party committees guide scientific work or how they train scientific personnel.

The number of scientists and research institutions in Chelyabinsk Province continues to grow. This places great responsibility on the Party organizations and obligates them to provide constant guidance of research work and of the training of scientific personnel.

CONSTANTLY TRAIN YOUNG COMMUNISTS. (By A. Rumyantsev, Staff Correspondent for the Tadzhik Republic. Pravda, April 11, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Giyos Babayev and Abdusamat Azizov are on the rolls of the territorial Party organization of the Akzhar Village Soviet in Kaganovichabad District. Both have been candidates for Party membership for seven years.

Why have these comrades been candidates so long? Is it because they are not doing a good job or that they are violating Party and work discipline? No, both Babayev and Azizov are doing good work on a collective farm.

The district Party committee offers the following explanation: "They cannot be admitted to Party membership because their ideological-political and general educational standards are low."

This cannot be denied, and Babayev and Azizov are primarily responsible for this fact, but considerable responsibility also rests with the Party organization and the district Party committee for not helping these comrades. They have not been given any major Party assignments in six years.

This is not an isolated instance in Kaganovichabad District, and the same situation obtains to varying degrees in other districts of Tadzhikistan. The overwhelming majority of candidates for Party membership in Kurgan-Tyube District, for example, have not met the deadlines set. A plenary session of the district committee met in February to discuss means of improving educational work in the district Party organization, but neither the report nor the discussions mentioned work with candidates, much less work with candidates who had failed to meet the deadlines or work to get all candidates to participate in the practical work of the primary Party units.

Educational work with Party candidates is utterly unsatisfactory in the Stalinabad city Party organization where many candidates are left to themselves and consequently violate Party discipline and fail to improve their ideological and political standards. The city committee does not see to it that the primary Party units show constant concern for the education of young Communists and for getting them to take an active part in Party life.

The republic's local Party organizations should pay serious attention to work with young Communists. The level of Party work in the Party organizations must be raised if the above shortcomings are to be eliminated.

ARM CADRES WITH ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE. (By Secretary of Nizhny Tagil City Party Committee. Pravda, April 11, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) At the 1931 Conference of Industrial Managers Stalin declared: "No matter how many resolutions you pass, or how many pledges you make, if you don't master the techniques, economics and finances of the plant, the factory and the mine it won't make any sense, there won't be one-man leadership."

Managerial cadres trained by the Party in accordance with this directive of Stalin have been expanding their knowledge and are mastering new techniques.

Some time ago the Nizhny Tagil City Party Committee passed a special resolution which spelled out concrete measures for improving the economic studies of cadres. On the initiative of the city committee, one city and five district seminars for the study of political economy and practical management have been organized. Hundreds of managerial officials of enterprises, city and district Party committee officials and secretaries of primary Party units are studying in these seminars.

These seminars deal with basic elements of socialist political economy as well as with a wide variety of specific problems in this general field. Students write and deliver papers before the seminar on such subjects as: "The Administrative Organization of a Socialist Enterprise," "The System of Planning for Industrial Production," "Labor Productivity in Soviet Industry and Measures To Increase It," etc.

The economic study of cadres is not confined to the seminars, but is also carried on in the enterprises themselves. For example, at the Urals Car Factory, the majority of the factory collective is studying economic questions. Other factory col-

lectives are similarly engaged, as are Stakhanovite schools. Improvements in productivity and techniques have resulted from these studies in several factories and enterprises.

The shortcomings in the organization of economic studies of cadres cannot be passed over in silence, however. There are frequent violations of the plan for economic studies, and its quality is not what it should be. City and district committees are not devoting as much attention as they should to propagandizing economic knowledge by lectures.

(Editorial)—SELECT AND TRAIN CADRES PROPERLY. (Pravda, April 14, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Party organizations must judge cadres primarily on the results of their work. A person's practical activity, his ability to carry out the directives of the Party and government, are the most objective indices of his qualities. People must be studied and tested not on their promises and statements, not on the basis of formal reports, but from the way in which they actually carry out tasks entrusted to them.

Cases of an incorrect approach to the judgment of personnel occur in the work of the Tatar Province Party Committee, which sometimes judges people not by their actions but on the basis of formal information about them. Only this can explain the fact that, for example, the province committee learned about the serious shortcomings and errors in the work of the former secretary of the Kuznechikha District Party Committee, Comrade Afonin, only after he had been promoted to work in another district. ...

Party organizations must resolutely oppose violations of Bolshevist principles in selecting and training personnel. Unfortunately there are still comrades among us who, when they are transferred to a new post, drag a "tail" of close friends after them. And there are still officials who select personnel not for objective reasons, but in a narrowly subjective way, who generally choose so-called acquaintances, friends, neighbors, people personally devoted to them and experts in flattery—regardless of their political or professional qualifications. ...

The defective practice of transferring people who have failed in their work to new posts has not yet been eliminated everywhere. ...

It is the task of Party organizations to promote young cadres promptly and boldly to posts of authority and to pursue a policy of combining old and young officials.

Particular attention should be paid to Party organizations' work with women personnel. Women must be promoted to positions of authority in Party, Soviet, economic and other activities, and their position in this work must be strengthened. ...

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'INCREASE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN PARTY APPARATUS.'* (Pravda, April 10, p. 2. Complete text:) The Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading in Pravda Feb. 16, 1952, and has found it to be correct. A number of measures have been adopted for improving the apparatus of the republic's Party Central Committee, in particular the work of the department of Party, trade union and Young Communist League agencies. A procedure has been instituted whereby the secretaries of the Central Committee review the work of the departments and are also obliged to instruct officials who go on field trips. Measures have been taken to increase the role of the bureau of the republic's Party Central Committee in checking on the execution of resolutions. Regular lectures on Party work and other subjects have been organized to improve the qualifications of officials of the republic's Party Central Committee, and recommendations have been drawn up for seminars to be held this year for Party officials of the cities and districts, which will devote considerable attention to generalizing experience in Party work.

State and Law

From Experience of Work of the Soviets: VILLAGE MEETINGS. (By Master of Juridical Sciences A. Karp, Izvestia, April 10, p. 2. 650 words. Summary:) Village meetings constitute one of the means whereby the broad masses of rural workers participate in state administration. The deciding vote is exercised at these meetings not only by the collective farmers but also by workers at the Machine and Tractor Stations, state farms, enterprises and institutions and by other people living in the settlement. Here the heads of the local Soviets explain the major directives of the Party and government as well as the resolutions of local agencies. The village meetings discuss various problems of agriculture and cultural work at their village, of erecting various buildings, etc.

Regular meetings help the village Soviets to score new gains in economic and cultural work. The Verkhne-Timkinsky Village Soviet in Karmaskaly District, Bashkir Autonomous Republic, held four meetings in a year to discuss the work of the cultural-enlightenment institutions, preparing the schools for the new school year, improvements for the village, fulfillment of the financial plan, etc. The resolutions of the meetings were arrived at by the general public under the supervision of the village Soviet and all resolutions were carried out successfully. One hundred thirty meetings attended by 170,000 persons were held in Chekmagush District during 1951. Carrying out the resolutions adopted, the village Soviets, helped by the people, saw to the construction of a number of new brigades, renovations on all schools, clubs and reading rooms, construction of four houses for teachers and repairs on or drilling of more than 70 wells. More than 50,000 trees were planted in settlements in the district, and 294 homes were renovated and 138 built for the families of soldiers killed during the war. The Kotegurt, Zura, Bydzimoshur and Tyuptiyev Village Soviets in Zura District, Udmurt Autonomous Republic, held meetings about public construction of a hydroelectric station on the Loza River.

Meetings are held quite frequently in Stavropol Territory. A village meeting in Ivanovskoye in Liebknecht District was preceded by careful preparations, as well as by public discussions, and two days before the meeting notices were posted giving the time and agenda.

Almost 1500 persons assembled at the appointed time. The Soviet executive committee had instructed the village's oldest resident to open the meeting, and the chairman of the executive committee reported on village improvements. The meeting resolved to establish a park of culture and rest in the village square, to build a club with permanent sound film installation, to plant two rows of trees along the streets and to lay sidewalks between the trees. The meeting also decided to renovate and whitewash all buildings, to remove rubbish from the courtyards and streets, to repair the roads and wells and to build fences around the school, dispensary, lying-in home and orphanage.

The initiative of Ivanovskoye village has been followed by many other village Soviets in the territory. One hundred fifteen village meetings attended by about 100,000 persons have been held in three months.

SESSION OF ARMENIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Yerevan—The second session of the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet discussed the report of Deputy A. Shekoyan, the republic Minister of Finance, on the Armenian Republic state budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the state budget for 1951. The Deputies approved the new budget, which ensures the further development of the economy and improved material and cultural standards of the republic's workers.

The republic state budget for 1952 was approved at 1,279,175,000 rubles.

The Supreme Soviet elected the Armenian Republic Supreme Court and ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet.

SESSIONS OF MOLDAVIAN AND LATVIAN REPUBLIC SOVIETS. (Izvestia, April 12, p. 1. Complete text:) Kishinev—The second session of the Moldavian Republic Supreme Soviet has ended.

The Supreme Soviet heard and discussed a report by Moldavian Republic Minister of Finance A. F. Diordits on the 1952 state budget of the Moldavian Republic and on fulfillment of the 1951 budget.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 23.

The session unanimously adopted a Law on the Moldavian Republic state budget for 1952. More than 65% of the allocations in the new budget are to go for social and cultural measures.

The Supreme Soviet elected the Moldavian Republic Supreme Court and ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the Moldavian Republic Supreme Soviet.

Riga—A session of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet has taken place.

Deputy V. P. Lacis, Minister of Finance, made a report on the republic state budget. The Latvian Republic state budget was approved with income of 1,453,257,000 rubles and expenditures of 1,404,786,000 rubles.

The decrees of the Presidium of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet were ratified and lay judges were elected to the Latvian Republic Supreme Court.

The session agreed to the request of Deputy A. M. Kirchenstein that he be relieved of his duties as Chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet.

Deputy K. M. Ozolin was unanimously elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'CONFUSION OVER IMPORTANT MATTERS.'* (Izvestia, April 9, p. 2. Complete text:) A review by Vl. Rogov of Z. M. Chernilovsky's book "The Structure of the State in the Chinese People's Republic" was published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 27. This book has been discussed in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice's All-Soviet Law Institute.

Noting that it contains serious theoretical errors as well as many factual and editorial slips, the institute's learned council has called attention to Z. M. Chernilovsky's irresponsible attitude toward a subject of great political importance.

Expressing complete agreement with the criticism of Z. M. Chernilovsky's book in the Izvestia review, Comrade Tatarkin, Director of the State Juridical Publishing House, reports in his letter to the editor that the publishing house is taking steps to improve the ideological and political level of the books it publishes.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'GET ACQUAINTED!'† (Pravda, April 10, p. 2. Complete text:) Ye. Vesenin's feuilleton published under the above heading in Pravda March 24, 1952, mentioned V. F. Khvatov, former director of the lumber industry's construction administration, as one of the business managers who had been a dupe and had hired a crook who had embezzled state funds. Comrade Kalentyev, Secretary of the Kostroma City Party Committee, has informed Pravda that the bureau of the city committee has discussed the feuilleton and has severely reprimanded Comrade Khvatov for negligence. V. F. Khvatov is being dismissed from the administrative work he has been doing at the plywood mill.

Natural Resources

(Editorial)—MAJOR TASKS IN SHELTER-BELT FORESTATION. (Pravda, April 11, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... During the three years that have elapsed since the publication of the decree of the Party and government on the transformation of nature, a great deal of work has been done in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. The state plan for sowing and planting trees laid down for state and collective farms and forestry and shelter-belt forestation stations for this period has been overfulfilled. Over 2,000,000 hectares have been sown and planted with trees. Many leading collective farms and certain districts have fulfilled their 15-year target for planting shelter belts.

The Party and Soviet organs of a number of provinces and districts have given the lead to the labor enthusiasm of the collective farmers and forestry workers and organized punctual and high-quality execution of the work involved in tending the seedlings. As well as successfully fulfilling the state plans for sowing and planting trees, leading districts and collective farms have obtained a high rate of survival among their seedlings.

The creation of shelter belts demands great labor efforts on the part of collective farmers, foresters and equipment operators and daily concern on the part of local Party and Soviet organs. Planting trees in the steppe is only the beginning of an important task. The main thing is to preserve the plantations, ensure a high rate of survival among them, organize careful tending of them and raise the quality of all work on shelter belts.

It must however be said that in certain districts high speed of planting is not always combined with excellent-quality work on the tending of these plantations. As a result a low rate of survival among trees and bushes and patchiness of shelter belts is to be observed.

Rostov Province, for example, has abundant possibilities for successfully carrying out the plans for shelter-belt forestation. Over 30 forestation stations have been set up here, equipped with the very latest machinery and with cadres of highly-qualified foresters and equipment operators. However, machinery for the care of the tree plantings is used to a completely insufficient extent, and the labor of collective farmers and workers in forestation stations is badly organized. It often happens that the plantings are unsatisfactorily tended, and sometimes they are left without any attention at all. Similar instances occur in Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories and in Chkalov, Nikolayev and certain other provinces.

Shortcomings in the tending of shelter belts are to be explained above all by the fact that local Party and Soviet organizations are not making efforts to care for the plantings punctually and well, and that they are acquiescing in unsatisfactory care of shelter belts.

It must also be observed that the Chief Shelter-Belt Forestation Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of State Farms have made an insufficiently differentiated approach to the solution of questions of agro-technology and methods of growing shelter belts. They have issued instructions to all state and collective farms without making the necessary allowances for local conditions. In a number of cases this has also restricted the dissemination of methods of tree cultivation which have been tested in practice by advanced collective and state farms and permit successful growing of shelter belts under local conditions.

As a result of the lack of proper guidance in shelter-belt forestation the technique of cluster and row planting of oaks has been violated in many collective and state farms and forestry and forestation stations. Poorly prepared soil is often used for shelter belts, the necessary steps to accumulate moisture in the soil are not taken, the spring planting timetable is not adhered to and poor-quality saplings are used. Serious shortcomings have occurred in organizing work on the tending of seedlings.

Many forestry and agricultural organizations do poor work on tending saplings in nurseries and preparing seed from local sources. This leads to the planting of shelter belts with trees that do not last long and are of little value.

The Ministry of Forestry is faced with the honorable and important task of creating state shelter belts and oak forests for industrial purposes. However, the ministry has not ensured punctual and high-quality execution of the work involved in preparing the soil and in sowing, planting and caring for the trees. It is not displaying the proper initiative in working out the most effective agrotechnical measures for cultivating shelter belts under specific local conditions.

Workers in agricultural and forestry agencies are not studying the experience of leading foresters energetically or concerning themselves with seeing that it is widely adopted in practice. The experience of many leading collective and state farms shows, for example, that shelter belts can be successfully grown over large areas only if the work of sowing, planting and especially tending the plantings is mechanized to the maximum extent possible. But the necessary conclusions have not been drawn from this. In a number of districts machinery is used quite insufficiently in tending the plantings.

This spring collective and state farms and forestry and forestation stations must sow and plant trees over an area of hundreds of thousands of hectares. Planting has already begun

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 7-8.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 12, pp. 22-23.

in the southern regions of the country. In a few days it will be going on in all parts of the steppe and forest-steppe zones. The task is to carry out sowing and planting of trees in accordance with the best agrotechnical timetables, and in particular to see that it is carried out on clean fallow that has been plowed early and deep, and that sowing and planting work is of high quality. ...

(Editorial)—GREAT NATIONWIDE CAUSE. (Pravda, April 13, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... This year the volume of work on the great construction projects is increasing considerably. Suffice it to say, for example, that the builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station have to carry out 28,000,000 cubic meters of excavation work instead of the 8,000,000 cubic meters completed last year. They must develop widely the construction of the chief hydrotechnical installations and, in the second half of 1952, commence pouring concrete for the installations of the hydroelectric station and locks.

The builders of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station and the Volga-Ural gravity-flow canal have undertaken to begin removing earth from the foundation ditch of the hydroelectric station, the spillway dam and the locks, to build the earthwork cofferdam of the water power complex and to complete the Volga-Akhtuba canal.

An important goal this year on the Kakhovka construction project is the completion of the Krivoi Rog-Kakhovka transmission line, the function of which is to ensure a power supply for all the construction sites of the water-power complex. At the same time it is necessary to make preparations for the excavation of the foundation ditch and for the construction of a cofferdam at the site of the principal installations. A large volume of work has to be carried out on the routes of the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals.

On all the great construction projects, and especially on the construction site of the Main Turkmenian Canal, immense attention is being paid and will be paid to the creation of auxiliary enterprises, spur lines and supply bases, and to the conduct of diverse research work and the search for local building materials. ...

The interests of successful fulfillment of the state plans for building hydroelectric stations and canals require further mobilization of the efforts of both the builders themselves and the workers of all enterprises and organizations filling orders for the construction projects. The heads of the Volga-Don construction organization must, in particular, ensure better organization of the work in the watershed region, where a great deal of earth still has to be removed and the building of dams and the planning and facing of canal banks has to be carried out. However, part of the machinery stands idle here. In addition to the construction project workers, the officials of the Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant, who delay the delivery of spare parts for the excavators, are to blame for this to no small degree.

The building of individual production installations and dwelling houses lags behind on the construction site of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, and the quality of the work does not always meet the requirements. ...

AT THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM. (Pravda, April 9. p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center (Tass)—This spring will go down forever in the history of the south of our country as the spring in which the grain farmers' age-old dream of water came true. The life-giving moisture will come to 100,000 hectares of arid fields. Sixty-five thousand hectares of land are to receive water from the Don Trunk Canal and Lower Don Canal.

At 1610 hours today the builders of the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center directed the water into the Don Trunk Canal. It is now flowing in steadily.

"Have a good journey!" say the collective farmers assembled on its banks.

Twenty-eight kilometers along the trunk canal the water will branch off into the Lower Don Canal and travel for more than 70 kilometers into the heart of the steppe.

Vesyoly, Rostov Province (Tass)—The first section of the Vesyoly pumping station started working today. The machinery is running smoothly. ...

Work is continuing on the construction of the other sections. After all the machinery has been installed, the pumping station will be able to move more than 100,000 cubic meters of water a minute into the canal.

WATERS OF DON ARE HALFWAY TO VOLGA. (By Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko. Izvestia, April 11, p. 1. 750 words. Summary:) Bereslavsk Sector, Volga-Don Canal—Under the rays of the warm April sun, the earth is shedding its blankets of snow; the valleys and dales are running with snowy streams, and the rivers are swelling, From Marinovka to Bereslavka, the Don River is flowing rapidly along its bed, swallowing up ice floes as it courses along. Every hour the pumps are sucking out 54,000 cubic meters of water. The Don is now halfway to the Volga, climbing upward; shortly, it will be passing over the watershed and running downward.

Trade Unions

PLENARY SESSION OF RAILROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS' TRADE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Trud, April 14, p. 2. Complete text:) The third plenary session of the Railroad Transport Workers' Trade Union Central Committee opened yesterday. A report was made by Comrade Chufarov, Chairman of the Tomsk Railroad Trade Union Committee, on the work of trade union organizations in strengthening labor discipline as regards traffic safety and adherence to schedules for uninterrupted work by locomotive and train crews.

The speaker observed that in the first half of 1951 the personnel of the railroad did not fulfill the state loading plan and committed many violations of labor discipline. The railroad's trade union organizations set about eliminating these shortcomings. Seven culture trains were organized to service the workers at minor stations and in railwaymen's barracks along the line. Lecture propaganda increased considerably, and over 7000 lectures were delivered in the second half of the year. Socialist competition was widely developed, and more than 93% of the railroad's workers were now engaged in it. As a result the year's plan for loading and unloading was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

But these successes gave rise to complacency. In January and February, 1952, faulty work increased. The trade union organizations have not yet eliminated formalism in the supervision of competition or drawn a wide circle of aktiv members into the struggle to strengthen labor discipline.

Comrades Presnyakov (Southern Railroad), Danilov (Southern Donets Railroad), Demyanchuk (Northern Donets Railroad) and Zadorozhny (Orenburg Railroad) spoke during the discussion of the report.

The Chairman of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Comrade M. P. Tarasov, and the Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Comrade A. I. Shevchenko, took part in the work of the session.

Industry

VALUE THE NAME OF THE FACTORY TRADEMARK. (By Staff Correspondent G. Kapralov. Pravda, April 12, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Leningrad—The Lomonosov Porcelain Factory in Leningrad is the oldest factory engaged in this trade and has produced procelain ware for more than 200 years. The factory's display at the republic applied art and art industry exhibit in Moscow attracted much attention. Many pieces reflected the high craftsmanship of workers at the Lomonosov Factory, their efforts to create works which reflect Soviet reality, grace life and help cultivate the artistic tastes of the people.

But unfortunately, the factory does not always turn out interesting products which are significant in content and perfect in form. Stores often sell little procelain animals which are carelessly formed, lacking in taste and badly painted, depressing figurines with disfigured hands, crudely painted poodles, etc. Some of these products were once exhibited, but

how little they resemble their prototypes! The attractive figures in the exhibit are available in the stores in unrecognizable form.

The factory produces few works on modern, Soviet themes. Most of the later designs have not yet gone into mass production, and even these later designs do not provide an expansive, varied reflection of the peaceful, creative endeavor, culture and life of Soviet citizens, because recently the Lomonosov Factory has not paid sufficient attention to mass production problems.

The factory's arts council has done poor work. It has met seldom and only when emergencies have occurred, has not carefully investigated the work of the factory's craftsmen or helped them correct their errors. Principled, businesslike analysis of the merits of a given work has often given way to purely subjective evaluations.

Criticism and self-criticism have not been genuinely developed among the artists and sculptors, and no creative discussions have been held. The artists have shown little interest in production and have not seen what happens to their drawings between the time they are first copied and the time the finished product appears. No due concern has been shown at the factory for improving the professional skill of the painters, most of whom are young people. The factory has been unable to establish creative contacts with the local branch of the Union of Soviet Artists, and N. Suyetin, the factory's chief artist, has in practice accepted shortcomings in work.

The quality of production has been considerably affected by the lag in production methods. "Technology slows down our work," say the artists and sculptors. Loving, careful creative work sometimes goes for naught because further work results in changed colors and shape and in rejection. This is why mass production means output of articles which are very simple and crude. The poor quality of materials sometimes forces the painters to operate on the basis not of artistic considerations but of the need to cover up various defects in the procelain. The percentage or rejects is still high at the factory.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry's Chief Ceramics Products Administration, which has jurisdiction over the factory, is not taking the proper steps to improve the factory's work. For a long time it has burdened the factory with orders for such items as chemical glass, crucibles, funnels, bathroom fixtures and the like.

The Dulevo Factory, which supplies glazes, is partially responsible for the faulty output of the Lomonosov Factory. Frequently the same number indicates various shades.

The Party organization and factory management have discussed the quality of porcelain production and have called the attention of the factory personnel and general public to the matter. The work of individual artists, the arts laboratory and the factory as a whole were critically analyzed at a production conference and a few measures have been taken to improve methods and reduce the number of rejects. Recently the factory invited representatives of the city's trade organizations to discuss the selection offered by the enterprise.

However, the shortcomings revealed are not always correctly remedied and by no means everything possible is being done to improve the quality of production. Unnecessary haste is sometimes evident in analyzing complex questions relating to the creative work of the artists.

The Lomonosov Factory has every opportunity to become a real school of porcelain production. When they eliminate the shortcomings standing in the way of their craftsmanship the factory personnel will score new successes and enhance the name of the factory trademark.

Party Life: INSTILLING COMMUNIST ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR. (By Staff Corresponent A. Yerokhin. Pravda, April 14, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Ivanovo—When an open Party meeting in the weaving mill of the Ivanovo melange combine discussed a report on means of effecting the gradual transition from socialism to communism, Comrade Kiselyova, Party group organizer and worker at the mill, stated that the communist attitude toward labor is one of the major requisites for the successful building of communism, at the same time criticizing some of the mill personnel for taking an incorrect attitude toward their work and for violating labor discipline.

Almost four months have passed since the meeting, but it is still fresh in the minds of many of the personnel. The comrades criticized at the meeting have improved their work, and now some of them are in the forefront of competition.

The strong point in the work of the Party organization of one of the country's largest textile enterprises—the melange combine—is the fact that Communists make extensive use of various means of educating the workers in a communist attitude toward labor. One of the most important means is discussion of theoretical questions in open Party meetings, where such discussion is closely related to the practical tasks confronting the Party organization.

The combine's Party organization strikes to instill a communist attitude toward labor through concrete examples, in particular through propagandizing the experience of production innovators. The combine is fulfilling the plan, and last year produced hundreds of thousands of meters of cloth above plan. This attests to the successful work of the combine's Party organization in instilling a communist attitude toward labor. There are still vital shortcomings in this work, however,

The Party and trade union organizations devote their attention only to the leading workers, the best Stakhanovites and workers who fail to fulfill their norms. Meanwhile so-called average workers who may not have outstanding indices but who do fulfill their norms are left to themselves, despite the fact that they constitute a majority at the combine. No one notices if a worker who has fulfilled the norm 101% begins to fulfill it 102%, and workers who tolerate a reduction in labor productivity are unnoticed.

While supporting the best Stakhanovites and propagandizing their achievements, the Party organization must organize its work with a view to increasing the labor productivity of the average worker, to arming the masses of workers with the experience of leading production workers.

Workers' meetings are held regularly in the combine's shops, but they are not fully exploited as an important means of instilling a communist attitude toward labor. Rather, they have virtually become production meetings and have recently dealt only with the question of plan fulfillment for the month in question. These meetings do not discuss current economic and political matters. Party, trade union and management officials do not deliver reports at the meetings, and many of the recommendations made by the workers are ignored.

The shop Party organizations have begun to hold open meetings more often, but even here they are making the serious error of inviting only a limited circle of shop officials to the meetings.

Many young people work at the combine, and members of the Young Communist League help the Party organization in the communist training of the young women textile workers. However, the Y.C.L. organization sometimes glosses over violations of labor discipline by young women workers. It is still paying insufficient attention to the struggle for high-quality production and fulfillment and overfulfillment of output norms by every young woman worker.

The combine's Party organization must considerably improve the guidance of political agitation. In their talks with workers many agitators limit themselves to data on who fulfilled and who did not fulfill the assignment during the preceding shift; they do not provide a political evaluation of occurrences in the life of the shop, shift or brigade. The agitators are not receiving the material they need for seminar studies.

When it eliminates these shortcomings the combine's Party organization will score new successes in the communist education of the workers and in the struggle to fulfill the production plan.

(Editorial)—MORE ATTENTION TO EDUCATION OF WORKING YOUTH. (Pravda, April 10, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The concern of the Party and government for the welfare of Soviet youth is well known. Soviet youth has been an active participant in the struggle for the building of communism; they have shown great initiative in their work and have contributed many innovations. The names of such youthful innovators and

Stalin Prize winners as Maria Rozhnevaya, Lydia Kononenko, Maria Levchenko, Grigory Mukhanov, Antonina Zhandarovaya Olga Agafonovaya are well known.

The patriotic exploits of our young people have been the result of the growth of communist consciousness and a rise in their ideological and political level.

Following upon directives of Comrade Stalin, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Kuibyshev, Gorky, Chernovtsy and many other Party committees have discussed the activities of Young Communist organizations, which are of crucial importance in the development of our Soviet youth.

It has been found, however, that there are still Party organizations that are not showing the necessary concern for increasing the responsibility of the Young Communist League for the education of young workers in conscious and disciplined labor. For example, the Tula Province and City Party Committees rarely discuss questions of Party guidance of the Y.C.L. and are giving insufficient study to the work of Young Communist organizations among the working youth. They have not been attracting young workers into socialist competition.

The education of young workers in Krivoi Rog enterprises is not being sufficiently looked after.

Every year many new young workers are entering all branches of the economy, and it is up to the Y.C.L. to help the young worker to orient himself quickly, to master machinery, to carry on the best traditions of the working class.

The cultural and everyday needs of young workers also must be attended to, but this is not always done. In a number of enterprises of Karaganda, for example, the young workers have poor living facilities; the dormitories at Mines Nos. 7 and 26 in Karaganda have not been provided with radio service, and the Red Corners are not operating.

In the great and important work of educating the working youth, all forms and means of mass political work must be employed. It is the honorable task of Party and Young Communist organizations to educate our youth in a spirit of devotion to our socialist motherland.

Agriculture

Party Life: IS THIS THE WAY TO GUIDE COMPETITION? (By I. Lukin, Staff Correspondent for the Kirgiz Republic. Pravda, April 13, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Issyk-Kul Province—The collective farms of Novo-Voznesensk District have tremendous potentialities for developing the communal economy and raising the material and cultural standards of the collective farmers. The district has 14,000 hectares of irrigated land and many fine pastures, the mild climate makes it possible to grow valuable technical crops, and the district has a good supply of farm machinery.

These potentialities are unsatisfactorily used, however. Many of the collective farms have been harvesting small crops for a long time and last year fulfilled the fodder procurement plan less than 50%. The lack of a dependable feed base is having an adverse effect on communal animal husbandry, the main branch of the district's economy. The number of head of livestock is increasing, albeit slowly, but livestock productivity continues to be very low.

This is because not all available forces and means have been exploited in the district; no Bolshevist struggle has been organized to increase the yield of the collective farm fields and the productivity of communal livestock. The district's Party organization has not spearheaded the labor and political activity of the masses and is not providing real guidance of socialist competition.

To judge from outward appearances the district Party committee devotes considerable attention to competition: it approves the patriotic initiative of leading farmers and adopts quite good resolutions about disseminating progressive experience. The trouble is, however, that these resolutions are not backed up by organizational work and therefore are not carried through. Valuable initiative frequently falls by the wayside because it is approached in a bureaucratic way.

Early this year the collective farmers and Machine and Tractor Station personnel pledged high grain and technical crop yields, increased livestock productivity and pre-schedule delivery of farm products to the state. Contracts were drawn up for socialist competition, and in the formal sense everything necessary was done. Actually, however, socialist competition is very poorly developed in the district. The district Party committee and the primary Party units on some of the collective farms have forgotten about what is most important in supporting the patriotic initiative of farm workers: the creation of conditions for carrying out the pledges made. Weeds are a major problem in struggling for high grain crops, for example. Experienced farmers recommend that the weeds be combated before they ripen, but this is not being done. The district Party committee discussed the course of competition at the Red October M.T.S. in November of last year and pointed out that the M.T.S. Party organization was not guiding the competition. More than four months have passed since then and the situation has hardly changed at all. Nor has the district Party committee ever taken the trouble to see what became of its resolution. Meanwhile, the M.T.S. began spring sowing work in a disorganized fashion.

There is formalism in the guidance of socialist competition in other districts of Issyk-Kul Province as well, and the Issyk-Kul Province Party Committee is not setting an example in this matter. Last autumn the province committee discussed an appeal by workers in Tien-Shan Province for exemplary wintering of livestock and advised the district Party committees to organize discussions of this appeal. Once it had adopted its resolution, however, the province committee sat back, did not see that it was carried out and did not help the district committees to carry out the measures recommended. As a result important and useful work was neglected. Many collective farms stopped hauling fodder to winter pastures and did not provide the necessary facilities for the livestock workers.

The province committee bureau discussed the decree of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee on competition in industry and agriculture in September of last year, and in November the province committee asked the district Party committees to report on fulfillment of this decree. Only two district Party committees submitted reports; the rest were silent, and the province committee paid no attention to this fact. And the committee had good reason: the Central Committee decree had not reached many of the collective farm Party organizations and the collective farmers knew nothing about it.

The guidance of socialist competition must be improved and the formalism which threatens the very valuable initiative of leading workers must be cut short.

(Editorial)—FOR SUCCESSFUL COTTON PLANTING. (Izvestia, April 12, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Output of cotton in our country is increasing every year. The area under cotton increased 91% during the postwar five-year plan, and the gross harvest of this most important industrial crop increased 190%. Last year the area under cotton again increased, and the gross harvest was higher than in 1950. Our country has gained first place in the world for quality of cotton fiber.

The increase in cotton output ensures industry of raw material and enables it to meet the growing demands of the population for textiles.

The cotton growers of our country are actively taking part in nationwide socialist competition and striving to achieve a further considerable increase in cotton yields and to overfulfill the 1952 state cotton deliveries plan. Collective and state farm and Machine and Tractor Station workers in Uzbekistan, the main cotton-growing region of the Soviet Union, have resolved to gather hundreds of thousands of tons more raw cotton this year than last. The cotton growers of Turkmenia have set themselves the task of obtaining not less than 22 centners of cotton per hectare. The collective farmers of Tadzhikistan, Azerbaidzhan, the Ukraine and the Kuban are pledging themselves to harvest more cotton than last year. The struggle to carry out these pledges has already been begun. Cotton is being sown in the country on a mass scale and in a better organized way than last year. Taking advantage of the superiorities of large-scale mechanized farming and the ever-increasing aid given by the state, collective farms substantially completed plowing, preparation and spreading of fertilizer, washing of saline lands and cleaning out of irriga-

tion installations before the beginning of spring sowing. ...

However, the favorable possibilities for sowing cotton this spring are not being fully utilized everywhere. This applies especially to the Turkmenian Republic, where the speed of sowing is still low. In a number of districts of Tashauz and Chardzhou Provinces sowing is being dragged out because of unsatisfactory work by tractors and other machines and bad organization of the collective farmers' work. The Turkmenian Republic Council of Ministers is not supervising field work efficiently, eliminating shortcomings promptly or concerning itself with disseminating the experience of leading sowers.

There are districts in the republic, such as Vekil-Bazar for example, in which sowing was punctually prepared for and carried out and tending of the cotton plants is now being successfully organized. But the experience of this district has not become generally available to the collective farms of the republic.

Sowing is progressing slowly in the Kirgiz Republic. The officials of republic and province organizations have not learned the lessons of last year, when delay in sowing had a marked effect on the cotton harvest. ...

This is the decisive year for fulfillment of the plan for the transition to the new system of irrigation, which will enable irrigated lands to be more fully utilized, mechanization of agricultural work to be improved and yields raised. Work on the transition to the new irrigation system must be closely combined with the sowing of cotton. All measures must be taken so that the temporary irrigation canals and ditches may be opened immediately after completion of the sowing.

Mass sowing of cotton will begin in two days in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Kuban and other nonirrigated cotton-growing areas. However, in individual areas, for example in Moldavia and the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic, the collective farms have not yet received cotton seed and are applying fertilizer slowly. Local Soviets are obliged to organize inspections to make sure that every collective and state farm and M.T.S. is ready for the sowing and rapidly to eliminate all shortcomings. ...

POWERFUL MACHINERY FOR COLLECTIVE FARM FIELDS.—Farm Machinery Exhibit in Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest. (By Ye. Fadeichev. Izvestia, April 10, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... At the exhibit is displayed everything of which Soviet industry is proud, everything which has changed beyond recognition the formerly exhausting and joyless labor of the peasant. ..

Here is the glory of the collective farm fields, the giant Soviet S-80 tractor, the miniature KhTZ-7 truck-gardening tractor and various machines for the mechanization of labor in animal husbandry.

Here is the S-4.0 self-propelled combine, which harvests wheat, rye, barley, oats and other grain crops. With a capacity of two hectares per hour (a figure long since exceeded by the best combine operators) it replaces the labor of hundreds of people. ...

A central place at the exhibit is occupied by the SKEM-3 three-row beet-harvesting combine, a remarkable machine. Engineers Korenkov, Yeremeyev and Melnikov were recently awarded Stalin Prizes for designing it.

This machine to a considerable extent replaces hand labor in the beet fields. It works three rows at a time, lifting the beet roots and cutting off the leaves with disk knives. It leaves neat piles of beets behind it at regular intervals. These beet combines have proved excellent in practice. Wide use of them will make possible a saving of more than 15,000,000 man-days on collective farms and the extraction of thousands of extra tons of sugar. ...

Next to the LK-7 flax combine, which pulls the flax, combs out and sacks the heads and binds the flax straw into sheaves stands the SKhM-48 cotton harvester, which does the work of 50 hand pickers and is the most perfect machine of its type in existence. The Americans have issued many patents but have not been able to make a machine which can work on furrows narrower than one meter. The Soviet SKhM-48 picks cotton in rows not more than 70 centimeters wide. ...

The PKB-58 brush and swamp plow and the PP-50 plow have been specially designed for work on land being newly brought under cultivation. The first plows newly drained swamp and peat soils and land overgrown with small bushes; the second plows old fallow, penetrating to a depth of 75 centimeters.

The SLCh-1 tree-planting machine is widely famous; it is used for planting tree and bush saplings. Hundreds of these machines are working in the shelter belts of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the eastern regions.

The OKS universal sprinkler-sprayer has been designed to combat pests in truck gardens and shelter belts. It can destroy pests in more than 50 hectares of garden or forest in a day. ...

Many people have visited the exhibit in the course of a few days and dozens of delighted comments have been made in the visitors' book. And it is not accidental that the opinions of Soviet citizens are being supported by ever-increasing numbers of representatives of foreign countries. ...

FLOURISHING OF KUBAN COLLECTIVE FARMS' ECONOMY. (Pravda, April 11, p. 2. 350 words. Condensed text:) Krasnodar —The territory agricultural administration has recorded the first results of the economic activity of amalgamated collective farms. The figures bear testimony to the further unprecedented flourishing of the communal sector of the collective farm economy and the rapid growth of its productive forces.

Monetary incomes have risen sharply on the amalgamated collective farms. More than half of the agricultural artels have yearly incomes of more than 1,000,000 rubles. In 84 collective farms incomes exceeded 3,000,000 rubles. The Michurin Artel in Krasnoarmeiskaya District has a highly diversified agriculture and an income of 14,977,000 rubles. On cultural needs alone, this artel spent 400,000 rubles. It has its own power station and radio receiving center, two clubs and two libraries. ...

Kurgannaya District agricultural artels in 1950 had incomes of around 26,000,000 rubles; in 1951, this increased to 31,-431,000 rubles. The same thing holds for Vyselovskaya, Korenovskaya, Krymskaya and other districts. All collective farms in 30 districts of the territory have yearly incomes of more than 1,000,000 rubles.

As a result of high incomes, the undistributed funds of collective farms have increased. In the Beacon of the Revolution Collective Farm, Kurgannaya District, for example, the undistributed reserves increased by 1,200,000 rubles in only a year's time. There 600,000 rubles were invested in capital construction. Here all arduous processes in the animal husbandry sections are fully mechanized, and the threshing floor is mechanized and electrically operated. ...

(Feuilleton)—THANKS FOR THE CHICKENS. (By F. Kozhukhov. Pravda, April 11, p. 3. Complete text:) Not long ago, in the Donets city of Gorlovka, two chairmen ran into each other: Yemelyan Maximovich Tkachenko, Chairman of the Central Borough Executive Committee, and Nikolai Ivanovich Lepa, Chairman of the Voroshilov Collective Farm. The encounter was a noisy and jubilant affair. For several minutes nothing could be heard except: "Nikolai Ivanich!" "Maximich!" "Well, how are you, my fine feathered friend!" "Just make yourself right at home!" "Well, well, how are you?" "What's the good word?"

When these exclamatory greetings had died down, the chairman of the borough executive committee cordially said: "I want to thank you once again for the chickens and for everything else, Nikolai Ivanich. But especially for the chickens. Wonderful little creatures, just make your mouth water."

"Oh, come now, my good fellow, what are you saying?" the collective farm chairman replied with some embarrassment. "It's not even worth mentioning such a trifle."

"Oh, but it is, Nikolai Ivanich. It's a pleasure for me to renew old acquaintances with you."

Let us just turn the clock back to the events that preceded the touching conversation just described. The acquaintance of these two chairmen is of quite recent date—as a matter of fact, they met only during the first days of March. That old enchantress Spring had begun to tug at the heartstrings of officials of the Central Borough Executive Committee, and they had decided to hold a solemn celebration of its advent. Yemelyan Maximovich gave the "command"—organize a banquet for 130

persons. A most appropriate pretext for this was found: March 8 [International Women's Day] was near at hand. But then a perplexing problem arose—how to provide the material base for this projected activity?

Yemelyan Maximovich himself ordinarily loves to issue general recommendations, and he leaves their practical realization to his unofficial deputy, Alexander Moiseyevich Yaretsky, director of the borough trade department. Yaretsky—he must be given his due—is unusually flexible and resourceful in economic matters. And this time, having been commissioned to organize the banquet, he had every reason to be proud of himself.

Yaretsky drew up an extensive plan. The radius of its operation covered the district's state and collective farms and auxiliary farms of urban enterprises. The officials of these farms were invited to the appointed evening. It was likewise suggested that they ensure that the festive board was replete with all the necessary viands.

Such an invitation, on official borough executive committee stationery, was received by Nikolai Ivanovich Lepa. It read as follows:

"For a number of years now, the Central Borough Soviet and housewives of the district have rendered great practical assistance to your collective farm in carrying out weeding and harvesting campaigns and in gathering fruit and vegetables. To encourage the housewives, the borough Soviet executive committee requests you to furnish (as much as you possibly can) products for the banquet that is to be held. At the same time, the celebration committee invites you and your wife to take part in the celebration, which will take place in the executive committee on March 8 at 8 o'clock in the evening."

Nikolai Ivanovich mulled over this letter from the executive committee for a long time. The reasons for his meditation were very well founded. Only the night before, a stormy meeting of the collective farm board had discussed instances of gross violations of the Collective Farm Statutes. At the meeting Nikolai Ivanovich had delivered a fiery speech; he had called upon all members of the board to maintain strict vigilance over public interests and to wage a relentless struggle against statute violators. Now, as he recalled this, he clutched his head and heaved a deep sigh. For two consecutive days he went on sighing. But on the third day, he resolutely took the executive committee's letter and scribbled out a resolution:

"For every hundred men, allocate: ten chickens, two poods of flour, ten liters of vodka, hempseed oil and watermelons."

On the appointed day, officials of the district executive committee apparatus were bustling about from early morning on. Just as if it were a food depot, all imaginable products—pastries, crates of hard and soft drinks—flooded into the executive committee. Bottles and pails groaned under the weight of cabbage and pickles. Tempting aromas rose to the top floor of the building, which housed the Central Borough Party Committee. But the officials of the Party committee, busily occupied, just could not penetrate the mystery—whence such an appetizing aroma.

As dusk fell, Yemelyan Maximovich's spacious office underwent a transformation. A magnificent table for 130 guests was set. The table extended from the chairman's desk across the waiting room and into the adjacent office of the district executive committee secretary. In a corner of the waiting room, a huge 400-liter barrel of beer was set up.

The evening began punctually at the designated time (the executive committee loves orderliness). And when the celebrants had already eaten themselves sick, fat chickens from an amalgamated collective farm were solemnly served. As he wiped his hands, Alexander Moiseyevich Yaretsky, who was sitting next to the district executive committee chairman, declared:

"The proverb is very well turned: you don't have to have 100 rubles—just have 100 friends, and among them, Nikolai Ivanovich Lepa!"

The party continued into the following day, with much noise and many toasts to the borough officials. Only there weren't any toasts to a scrupulous attitude toward public property and strict adherence to the Collective Farm Statutes.

Transportation

Letter to the Editor: MAKE BETTER USE OF SMALL RIVERS. (By V. Kazantsev, Chief of Molotov Province Small Rivers Development Administration. Izvestia, April 10, p. 2. 750 words. Summary:) Molotov Province has more than 300 rivers extending over a total of more than 30,000 kilometers and almost all flowing into the Kama. The Small Rivers Development Administration has made many of the small rivers navigable in a relatively short period of time—in the case of the Chusovaya and Sylva Rivers, for example, completing work to clear, deepen and straighten the channel and to put in lighted and unlighted shore and channel installations over a total of more than 400 kilometers. Last year's small river freight and passenger plans were overfulfilled, about 1,000,000 rubles in profits were turned over to the local economy, and twice last year the administration's personnel won the challenge red banner of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Inland Shipping Administration and a cash first prize.

This year 23% more freight is to be hauled on small rivers of Molotov Province. More boats are being built for handling small freight, including two 150-horsepower vessels already delivered. This year shallow-draft vessels will also be delivered for economical exploitation of more than 4000 kilometers on a number of rivers whose channels are heavy with silt.

Unfortunately, serious obstacles are being encountered in developing small rivers for navigation. Many streams are blocked by log booms for the entire navigation season. Much of the lumber which is floated downstream sinks and is ordinarily left on the river bottom, where it causes silt and sand to pile up in the form of sand bars, impassable "rapids" and "shoals."

This problem is not being met. On the contrary, the lumber enterprises are flagrantly violating present regulations which prohibit the closing of navigable streams for logging purposes. The Sylva is a case in point. It is now navigable for a total of 218 kilometers and flows through several agricultural districts which supply Molotov and other industrial centers with potatoes, vegetables and animal products. The banks of the Sylva have rich deposits of various building materials which can be shipped by water to any point in the Kama area. The requirements of the local population, enterprises and collective farms can also be met by water freight.

However, enterprises of the Molotov Lumber Combine are also situated near the Sylva River, and instead of getting its lumber downstream in rafts the combine dumps individual logs into the river.

Last year the management of the combine had the province executive committee adopt a resolution about using the Sylva for log drives. And what happened? The lumbermen closed off the river mouth for the entire summer in order to impound and drive logs. But only about 120,000 cubic meters of lumber were floated into the river instead of the 250,000 promised. Part of the lumber sank and more got stuck on the banks. The work continued late into the autumn, and about 20,000 cubic meters were frozen in the ice. This "log drive" resulted in losses of 4,200,000 rubles, not counting the value of the lumber which was frozen fast. Meanwhile, with the permission of the province executive committee, the Molotov Lumber Combine is making preparations for the same kind of log drive next year.

This situation can no longer be tolerated. The small rivers must be used in many ways: for navigation, log rafting and power development. Lumber must be formed into rafts where it reaches the river, permitting navigation of the waterway during the entire season.

Problems of small river development must receive serious attention from province organizations, and especially from the province Soviet.

ON MOSCOW-SIMFEROPOL HIGHWAY.* (By M. Klimov, Vechernyaya Moskva, April 12, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed

* [For an earlier article on this bus route see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 5-6.]

text:) ... Intercity automobile travel has rapidly become popular. More than 1,000,000 passengers were carried on the Moscow-Simferopol highway in 1951 (including those carried on the interprovince and intercity Moscow-Tula, Tula-Orel, Kharkov-Zaporozhye and other lines).

On the Moscow-Simferopol highway there are not only gas stations, hotels for passengers in transit, cafeterias and restaurants, but also resting places in shady woods and near river banks.

And the speed? Is the automobile much slower than the locomotive?

Last year one could travel from Moscow to Simferopol in a first-class bus in 44 hours, 30 minutes, exclusive of long overnight stops at Mtsensk and Zelyony Gai, while in a second-class bus the time was 47 hours, 30 minutes. A regular train beat the first-class bus by half an hour, and the express train by six and a half hours.

It is to be expected that this year, on the summer schedule, the first-class bus will cover the entire Moscow-Simferopol route in 38-40 hours. Thus it will be a little slower than the express train but will outstrip the regular train by from three to five hours. Taxis—the best ZIS-110 models—will cover the entire highway in 32 hours, outstripping the express trains by seven whole hours!

A passenger who arrives in Simferopol by bus has to change to another bus which goes on to the southern shore of the Crimea. The ZIS-110 taxi delivers the vacationer from the door of his Moscow apartment to the gates of the sanatorium or rest home. A large number of first-class buses will also travel from Moscow to Yalta this year.

The fleet has been augmented by a large number of new buses.

Culture

IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA. (By G. Kalnins, Staff Correspondent for the Latvian Republic. Pravda, April 10, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) Latvia's Party organizations are providing poor guidance of natural science propaganda. Ogre District has a branch of the republic Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge which is headed by Comrade Bulans, second secretary of the district Party committee, and also has a lecture group of the district department of cultural-enlightenment institutions with more than 100 lecturers. In short, it has every opportunity for extensive scientific and educational propaganda work among the people. And what is the actual result?

Only one lecture on natural science has been offered at the Ikskile People's Club in the past five months, while the Tinuz People's Club and Ogre Culture Club have not offered a single such lecture in three months.

There are also major shortcomings in scientific and educational propaganda in the republic's capital. Lectures on natural sciences are rarely offered at Riga enterprises.

Strange as it may seem, even Riga hears lectures on the structure of the universe, the origin of man and the origin of life on the earth, etc., by only two or three members of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Many of the lectures offered by members of the society lack examples from life in the republic. The examples cited are either from the distant past or from the life of other states, local instances for some reason being avoided. This makes the lectures less convincing.

One of the duties of the republic Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge is to supply its branches with good texts for lectures, but the facts show that the society is not yet coping with this task.

The local press should play an important role in developing scientific and educational propaganda, but the republic newspapers Cina and Sovetskaya Latvia carry extremely few articles on popular science.

The bureau of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has not once discussed the state of scientific and educational propaganda, not has it been discussed in the district and city Party committees. The Central Committee's propaganda and agitation department shows little interest in the work of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and of the republic's cultural-enlightenment institutions, nor does it show an interest in the work of the republic Hygiene Club or the Ministry of Agriculture's agricultural propaganda administration.

The tasks of communist education of the working people require that the republic's Party organizations improve their guidance of scientific and educational propaganda.

ACQUISITIONS OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM. (Izvestia, April 12, p. 4. Complete text:) The State Historical Museum has gained new material, having acquired since the beginning of the year more than 7000 objects characterizing various stages in the history of our motherland.

A flint-tipped spear and stone battle ax acquired by the museum date from the Neolithic and were found near Gorky Province and in the area of the Klyazma River (around Moscow), There is an interesting collection of silver household articles fashioned by Russian craftsmen and attesting to their high skill. The picture "Alexander Nevsky Defeats the Swedes," painted in oil on wood by an unknown 17th-century artist, attracts considerable attention.

The museum has also acquired 77 Soviet anniversary and commemorative medals.

Science

LINGUISTS' EXPEDITIONS. (Pravda, April 10, p. 2. Complete text:) The Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is making an extensive study of various dialects of the Russian language and the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Preparations for summer research expeditions are now in progress.

This year study of the Kursk-Orel dialect, the basis of the Russian natural language, will be intensified.

Linguists will also be sent to Kaluga, Smolensk, Kalinin and Velikiye Luki Provinces to study Russian dialects. Large groups of expedition members will study local dialects and visit hundreds of places. The expeditions will be formed of scientists, graduate students and students of universities and pedagogical institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other cities. The material gathered will be used to draw up linguistic maps and to prepare the current volume of the dialect atlas. This work is of great interest to students of the history of languages and peoples.

This year the Linguistics Institute is expanding research on the recently written languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. An expedition is being equipped to study the mountain languages of the peoples of Dagestan and the North Caucasus, where dozens of different languages and dialects are spoken in a comparatively small area. The expedition will gather material on the Avar-Ando-Didoi group of languages and on the Kabardinian, Kryz, Khinalug, Darghin and other languages.

Works by Stalin Prize Winners: 'FLORA OF THE U.S.S.R.' (Reviewed by Academician P. Zhukovsky. Izvestia, April 12, p. 2. 650 words. Summary:) Eighteen years ago the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, on the initiative of the late Academician V. L. Komarov, undertook to publish a multivolume "Flora of the U.S.S.R." Seventeen of the projected 25 volumes have now been published and provide an unrivaled scientific description of our motherland's plant life.

The first attempt to compile a "Flora of Russia" was made by the 18th-century naturalist and traveler Pallas, who planned to describe about 2000 of the species known at that time. He did not complete his plan, but the "Flora" was put out in three installments during his lifetime and soon after his death (during the period from 1784 to 1815). It described 283 species. In the middle of the 19th-century (1842-1853) Prof. Ledebur of Derpt (Yuryev) University compiled and published a four-volume "Flora of Russia," containing descriptions of 6568 species of plants. However, even this edition cannot be considered a complete description of our country's flora, because only a fraction of the plant species of the territory of Russia had been studied by the middle of the 19th century.

Work to compile and publish "Floras" was quite intensive during the second half of the 19th and especially during the early 20th century. However, they dealt only with individual areas of Russia (the Caucasus, European Russia, Turkestan, Western Siberia, the Far East, Kamchatka and others).

Only under the Soviet regime were the plant resources of the entire country studied in a really broad and systematic manner. This made it possible to plan a 25-volume "Flora of the U.S.S.R.," which is being compiled by a large number of flora specialists of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Botanical Institute and a number of botanists from other research institutions.

The preceding volumes of the "Flora of the U.S.S.R." described 9828 species of plants, about 10% of which were described for the first time. "Flora of the U.S.S.R." will eventually list about 17,000 species.

The contents of "Flora of the U.S.S.R." meets strict scientific requirements. Every species is described in great detail, including its ecological traits, habitat and general distribution. More than 100 descriptions of wild plants include data on their practical use. Every volume has abundant illustrations, and keys are provided for determining families, genera and species.

Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Prof. B. K. Shishkin, Prof. S. V. Yuzepchuk and Doctor of Biological Sciences A. I. Poyarkova were awarded Stalin Prizes for botanical research published in "Flora of the U.S.S.R."

(Feuilleton)—A LUCRATIVE SPOT. (By I. Ryabov and V. Olenichev. Pravda, April 13, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Oh, this snow! We are glad to see it in winter and even in spring, because it is the harbinger of the coming harvest, but the snow has blocked the way to the Regional Studies Institute in Smolensk. The sleepy porter makes no effort to remove it:

"Why should I clear it away? No one comes here anyway."

No, people do not beat a path to the institute either during storms or during spring thaws. At all periods of the year it is like a forgotten island in the center of the province capital, and though it enjoys the privileges of a department of the province executive committee, papers from the committee rarely get to it.

If the mountain won't go to Mohammed then Mohammed will go to the mountain: from time to time expeditions are equipped at the institute, usually in the merry month of May, in sunny June or in golden autumn. Members of the expeditions select various means of transportation: automobiles along the Minsk Highway, steamers on the Dnieper and Desna, or carts through the national forest. The expeditions even include enchanted wanderers who prefer to walk with knapsacks on their backs. No one presses the learned men about their choice of time or destination, nor is anyone in Smolensk interested in the results of their travels.

"Institute" and "scientific section" are high-sounding words. The institute has four sections: agricultural, industrial and natural resources, historical and folklore, and since Smolensk is considered an agricultural province the agricultural section is considered the most important of the four. It would be a hopeless task to try to see the fruits of this section's work, however. The five learned individuals who are considered its nucleus really do nothing. Great hopes were placed in Comrade Kondratov, who promised to arm Smolensk collective farms with his book on wheat. Kondratov failed to justify these hopes in 1950 and 1951, and now the sowers have again gone into the fields unenlightened by Agronomist Kondratov. The scholar's contract with the institute is a mere scrape of paper.

A scientific work on clover planting would be very welcome right now, and though the institute actually ordered such a work from Comrade Nesterov, this learned individual is not helping the collective farms to raise clover. Soon busy bees will fly to the clover fields, but the learned apiarist Comrade Lisovskaya still plays the role of a drone: Smolensk apiarists wait in vain for her monograph on apiculture in the province.

Incidentally, the institute directors are most proud of its industry and natural resources section and have much to say about it in reports. You see, the section's expeditions found a building material in Shumyachi District: tripoli. But this hustle and bustle is all to no purpose, because tripoli was found here 20 years ago, and not by the institute but by construction organizations which did not seek any laurels for their work.

The institute has a folklore section which we are willing to praise on principle. Transcribe limericks and proverbs, dear comrades! Make your contribution to the treasury of folklore! But we have before us four and a half pages of limericks which, the institute said, when it sent them to the capital for publication, were "gathered by an expedition in summer, 1951." We assume that the institute considers these limericks among its dearest treasures, but we are disillusioned and taken aback: we are people with a good many years behind us, and many of the limericks passed off as contemporary folklore were known at the beginning of the century. Esthetic feelings do not permit us to quote many of the limericks the institute has passed off as folklore.

Let us look at the financial side of things. The institute exceeded its budget by 1,380,000 rubles between 1945 and 1951. The staff works three to four hours a day at the institute, and no one will open his mouth unless paid for doing so.

D. P. Makovsky is acting director of the institute. He has the Master's degree in history and is head of the history department at the pedagogical institute and a member of the regional studies museum staff. The historical section he heads has not met once this year. The director says that he joined his fate to that of the institute because "we historians are attracted by the institute's funds. Judge for yourself. We have money here with which we can reprint our manuscripts; we have a guarantee that our works will be published with institute funds, and we can even use the institute's name to exert a little influence on the province publishing house."

Such brazen frankness!

The Smolensk Regional Studies Institute is an idle institution whose staff members are like islanders cut off from the mainland. It is high time these islanders were brought back to the great mainland of our life.

History

Works by Stalin Prize Winners: 'HISTORY OF THE CULTURE OF ANCIENT RUSSIA.' (Reviewed by Prof. M. Tikhomirov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Izvestia, April 12, p. 2. 650 words. Summary:) The cultural heritage of the Russian people is extremely great and varied, but until very recently it has been studied relatively little. In particular, the culture of ancient Russia of the ninth to 13th centuries (the pre-Mongol period) has been poorly studied. The appearance of two volumes of the "History of the Culture of Ancient Russia," the authors of which received a Stalin Prize, fills this major gap in our historical literature. The outstanding feature of this large joint work is the great attention the authors devote to the history of the material culture of ancient Russia, real study of which began only in Soviet times.

P. N. Tretyakov, author of the first chapter, which is devoted to agriculture and crafts, uses a wealth of archeological material to deal a crushing blow to the notions of V. O. Klyuchevsky and other bourgeois historians as to the insignificance of agriculture in the economy of ancient Russia. The author shows that agriculture dates from very distant times in Russia, as evidenced by the excavations of settlements on the Dnieper, in the Voronezh area, near Minsk, etc. These excavations yielded millstones, grain pits and an iron plowshare which evidently dates from the eighth century. Iron plowshares were already widespread in Russia in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The high level of culture in ancient Russia is clearly shown in B. A. Rybakov's chapters on crafts, applied art, trade and trade routes. Crafts were very important in the ancient Russian economy and, in addition to the manufacture of such widely used articles as sickles, knives, scythes, vessels, etc., included the manufacture of beautiful gold and silver ornaments which were often plated with enamel in various colors.

The book also treats fully those aspects of material culture which have hitherto attracted few students. The chapters by N. N. Voronin describe in detail food, housing, utensils and means of and routes of transportation. The chapter on types of settlements is a very interesting description of the gradual rise and fall of cities and villages.

Russian architecture and painting of the 11th to 13th centuries rightly claim a high place in medieval art. The remarkable church paintings in Kiev, Novgorod, Pskov and other Russian cities demonstrate the flourishing of art in ancient Russia. The amazing relics of ancient Russian art and the high development of architecture and painting are described in detail by M. K. Karger and N. N. Voronin.

D. S. Likhachev's chapter on the literature of ancient Russia has the value of proving the close relationship of ancient Russian literature to oral folk poetry, to the Russian epic and to folklore. The author convincingly shows the indigenous character of Russian literature.

The "History of the Culture of Ancient Russia" is a valuable and necessary book and is convincing testimony to the great achievements of Soviet historical science in recent years.

Education

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. (Pravda, April 12, p. 2. Complete text:) Tallin—An object of some interest is a new, many-storied high school building in the small Estonian city of Jogeva; it will accommodate 880 pupils. It possesses bright classrooms, studies and a gymnasium. This spring the school grounds are being landscaped. This spot will be one of the most beautiful in the town.

Last autumn, Narva and the outskirts of Tallin were embellished by new school buildings.

During the postwar years the republic has acquired 55 new schools, and school construction still continues on a grand scale. Schools are being built in Valga, Rappin, Mustvee and Tartu Districts. A ten-year school has been almost completed in Tartu, and the summer will see the beginning of high school building in Tallin, Paldiski and on the island of Saaremaa.

For 1952, the Estonian Republic has been allocated almost 326,000,000 rubles for public education; this represents 30% of the republic budgetary expenditures. Universal seven-year education is being successfully realized, and the majority of children continue to study even after completion of the seven-year course. Approximately 90% of the graduates of ten-year schools are studying in the republic higher educational institutions or in those of Moscow and Leningrad.

The Arts

THE DA VINCI ANNIVERSARY

[Pravda April 11, 14 and 15 and Izvestia April 10, 11, 13 and 15 carry on pages two, three and four numerous items on the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth. Sample items:]

LEONARDO DA VINCI EXHIBIT. (Izvestia, April 11, p. 4. Complete text:) An exhibit devoted to the 500th anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci has been opened in the All-Soviet State Foreign Literature Library.

On display at the exhibit are about 300 books and albums in various languages—Italian, Russian, English, French, German, Swedish and others. The materials describe the many-sided activity of Leonardo. There is literature reflecting the history of Italy and books about Florence, Rome and Milan, the cities with which the artist's life was connected. There are editions of the works of Italian Renaissance writers and poets and reproductions of pictures by the greatest artists—Michelangelo, Raphael and others.

The central section of the exhibit shows Leonardo da Vinci as an artist whose work has become part of the treasure house of great artistic achievements of the past. There are more than 50 reproductions of pictures, sketches and drawings by the artist.

The exhibit concludes with a section called "Leonardo da Vinci and Our Time." This will be regularly supplemented by journals and newspapers describing the preparations for and celebration of the anniversary in various countries of the world.

LEONARDO DA VINCI.—500th Anniversary of His Birth.. (By M. Alpatov. Pravda, April 15, p. 3. 2000 words. Excerpts:) The decision of the World Peace Council to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci has met with the liveliest response in our country. The name of the great Italian artist and scholar enjoys merited glory in our land. ...

Its union of science, technology and art makes the work of Leonardo especially fruitful in each of these fields and places him in an exceptional position among the greatest artists of his time. He could not only look at the surrounding world with open eyes but was also able to keep the inspiring faith that everything in the world can be fathomed, transformed and expressed in artistic form.

For this reason the attempts of some bourgeois authors to allege that science impeded Leonardo's development as an artist must be vigorously rejected. The fact that he was always fully aware of the totality of his concepts of man and the world, of the power and movement of the real world, imparted special depth to his realistic art. ...

In contradistinction to the decadents and formalists to whom truthfulness in art is distasteful and who have long since abandoned the realistic legacy of the Renaissance, preferring the products of medieval mysticism, our Russian artists, from Alexander Ivanov onward, honored Leonardo for his realistic method above all. ...

Leonardo opened up for people the real world as the vast field for their activity and discovered in it rational order and captivating beauty. By his own example he showed what a mass of capabilities is latent in man and thereby instilled in people the confidence that they would organize their life on earth happily without intervention from above. ...

This is why nowadays, when the fight for peace and democracy has united all honest people in the world, we remember him with pride and declare that he, together with the other geniuses of world culture, is ours, is with us!

WORKS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. (By Staff Member of State Hermitage T. Fomicheva. Izvestia, April 15, p. 3. 450 words. Summary:) Leningrad—In commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci, the Hermitage has organized an exhibit in his honor. Visitors have flocked to see the exhibit, which includes two originals: the "Madonna Benoit," painted in 1478 in Florence, and the "Madonna Litta," painted in the 1490s in Milan.

The "Madonna Benoit" is infused with a profound popular content—simple human feelings, the unbroken bond between mother and child. The naked little body of the child is lovingly depicted. Da Vinci was the first artist in history able to convey the consciousness in the facial expression of the child as he looks at a flower he is taking with uncertain hand from his mother.

This picture, which was thought to have disappeared, was found in 1914 by a Russian scholar, curator of the Hermitage, and was acquired by it.

The "Madonna Litta" also depicts maternal love. In this mature work Da Vinci captures the wonderfully expressive deep softness of the madonna's face, which is bent over the child.

The exhibit also includes 16th-century copies of his renowned "Last Supper" and "Mona Lisa." Da Vinci's creative art had a profound influence on the great artists of the Renaissance and on the future development of realistic art. Works by students and disciples of Da Vinci are also included in the exhibit.

OTHER ITEMS

'LOYAL CITIZEN.'—New German Feature Film. (By B. Galanov. Pravda, April 11, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) On the eve of the first world war the outstanding German writer Heinrich Mann completed his novel "Loyal Citizen." But the book never saw the light of day in the Kaiser's Germany. The censorship put a strict ban on it. During the Nazi regime the book was burned and the Hitlerites deprived the

author of German citizenship as "an enemy of the nation." And in our own time the Bonn rulers persecuted one of the best-known German film producers, Wolfgang Staudte, and removed him from his work in West German film organizations for making a film of "Loyal Citizen" in the DEFA studios.

Why has Heinrich Mann's novel aroused the frenzied malice of the enemies and betrayers of the German people—monarchists, fascists and the venal Bonn puppets of today—over the past 40 years? Because they have read and continue to read in this merciless satire on Wilhelm's empire, with its revolting cult of military despotism and unbridled chauvinist propaganda, a severe indictment of themselves and their own plans for unleashing bloody wars. ...

The film "Loyal Citizen," like its literary original, serves the urgent need of the present by helping millions of ordinary German people to recognize in Diedrich Hessling [the principal character of the novel] not only yesterday's enemies of the German people, but also those of today.

We see in the film a monstrous system of educating young people, imbued with extreme nationalism and adulation of the piratical Prussian military machine, a system which helps fashion people of Diedrich Hessling's type. ...

The concluding scenes of the film are very instructive. Diedrich Hessling, having won an assured social position, makes a speech at the dedication of a monument to Wilhelm I. A sudden thunderstorm scatters the audience, but Hessling, carried away by his own eloquence, continues to declaim: "The greatness of nations is won only in the blood of war! Deutschland ueber alles!"

The authors of the film then add in conclusion: "Thus shouted Diedrich Hessling. Thus many others shouted after him. Thus some are still shouting up to the present day." Then the scene changes, and before our eyes are the ruins of houses and gigantic piles of rubble in the square where Hessling made his speech long ago.

These last scenes are not to be found in Heinrich Mann's novel. Life itself has written this final page of the story and prompted the authors of the film to give it this finale. "Loyal Citizen" is a remarkable indictment not only on the Kaiser's Germany but also on the modern Hesslings who are remilitarizing Western Germany on the orders of the American-British imperialists.

COLOR NEWSREEL 'AGRICULTURAL NEWS.' (Izvestia, April 10, p. 4. Complete text:) A public preview of three new numbers of the color newsreel "Agricultural News" was held in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography yesterday. They describe outstanding achievements of innovators in socialist agriculture and animal husbandry and the great work being carried on in our country for the mechanization of arduous processes in agriculture. One number gives an attractive account of the transformations that will take place in the Kara-Kum Desert after completion of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

Numbers three, four and five of "Agricultural News" for 1952 will soon be shown in the theaters.

PROVINCE PHILHARMONIC. (By Staff Correspondent N. Kavskaya. Izvestia, April 13, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Inasmuch as the city of Kalinin does not possess its own opera company, although there is considerable interest in this musical form, there is a wide sphere in which the province philharmonic orchestra could operate. Unfortunately, the philharmonic orchestra not only has not taken advantage of the wide opportunities open to it, but also remains far below the musical and ideological level expected of it.

Instead of developing its own potentialities, the province philharmonic, under the directorship of Comrade Davydov, has become more than anything else a hiring point for traveling artistic groups, such as the Moscow Art Theater. Furthermore, its concerts in 1951 were predominantly of a light music variety, very little concern being devoted to serious symphonic performances.

Before discussing the unsatisfactory state of its repertoire, it should be noted that the philharmonic is failing to reach many of the province cities. More than half of the concerts last year were held in the city of Kalinin and in Yaroslavl, Novgorod, Vologda and other provinces of the Russian Republic. Since 1949, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of concerts held in the province districts.

As for the repertoire, local folk songs are conspicuously absent, and although there is an abundance of both Russian classical and Soviet music, which is being continuously expanded, the philharmonic's programs are most monotonous.

The philharmonic's artistic director, Comrade Grab, works without any initiative, does not seek to develop new things and concentrates solely on choral work, paying no attention to solo, duet, trio and quartet performances. This has led to the situation where graduates of the school of music who join the orchestra have no opportunity to develop their individual capabilities.

A major reason for the generally unsatisfactory situation is that the orchestra has lost touch with the public. All pertinent matters are discussed behind closed doors; there is no artistic council and meetings of spectators are never called.

Another contributory factor is the failure to select appropriate cadres. Comrade Davydov, the present director, was promoted from his former post of theater manager; and the province Soviet executive committee and Committee on Affairs of the Arts have not assisted him or checked up on his work. The artistic director, Comrade Sidelnikov, was also an unhappy choice.

The whole picture is not a pleasant one, and efforts must be made to put an end to the unsatisfactory situation.

FOR BETTER GUIDANCE OF AMATEUR ACTIVITIES. (Pravda, April 9, p. 2. Complete text:) Kharkov—The bureau of the Kharkov Province Party Committee has discussed the province Folk Art Center's guidance of amateur activity and has noted that although the center has improved its work recently there are still major shortcomings. The directors of the center are not paying sufficient attention to the selection, training and studies of the heads of amateur circles and groups. Work in sculpture and the pictorial arts is unsatisfactory. The center is not enlisting experienced artists to supervise the sculpture and pictorial art groups and the sculpture and pictorial art studios are idle.

The bureau also noted that the province executive committee's department of cultural-enlightenment institutions and the province physical culture council are not paying sufficient attention to the work of the Folk Art Center and the amateur groups.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE REPERTOIRE AND THE CONTEMPORARY THEME.'* (Pravda, April 12, p. 2. Complete text:) An article criticizing the work of the Moldavian Theater of Music and Drama was published under the above heading in Pravda Feb. 17. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's Department of Literature and the Arts reports that the article has been discussed at Party and general meetings of theater personnel, which acknowledged as correct the criticism of serious shortcomings in the theater's repertoire. Measures have been taken to improve the repertoire of the theater of music and drama and to work with local playwrights.

Literature

GREAT POET OF SOVIET EPOCH. (Pravda, April 14, p. 1. 275 words. Excerpt:) The creative heritage of the talented poet of the Soviet epoch, V. V. Mayakovsky, is near and dear to the peoples of our homeland. His books have been printed in over 18,000,000 copies in 49 languages.

Today is the 22nd anniversary of Mayakovsky's death. Lectures, reports and literary evenings devoted to the memory of the great poet are being held in the capital. ...

Press and Publishing

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING THE CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. † (By N. Popova, O. Nikanorova, G. Sundukov

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 38.

† [For a previous article on delays in publishing the Children's Encyclopedia see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, p. 34.]

and L. Borisova, teachers at School No. 345, Moscow. Pravda, April 10, p. 2. Summary:) Soviet children show a great interest in the most varied matters of science and technology. However, books providing understandable answers to their questions are not always available. The Children's Encyclopedia should play an important role in meeting the individual requirements of children and would also be of considerable assistance to parents and teachers, who are not always able to provide clear answers to the questions asked them.

The Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences decided to begin publishing a Children's Encyclopedia back in 1945, but almost seven years have passed and the Academy has not proved able to cope with this task. Various commissions have met repeatedly to work out plans and schedules for release of individual volumes, and public discussions have been held on the material prepared, but still there is no encyclopedia.

The delays in publishing the Children's Encyclopedia are due to the fact that its editorial board has not coordinated its work, while the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences does not pay enough attention to the board. Many of the articles prepared by the board have proved to be of low quality and cannot be used until rewritten. Meanwhile, the encyclopedia board is not working to attract competent writers or striving for mutual understanding between themselves and the writers.

Such methods and such a working pace mean that the Children's Encyclopedia may not be published for years to come.

VOL. VIII OF LARGE SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA. (Pravda, April 11, p. 2. Complete text:) Vol. VIII of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia (second edition), covering the words "vibraphone" to "volovo," has appeared and is being distributed to subscribers.

The new volume, like the preceding ones, contains a great deal of information on all branches of knowledge. The volume contains more than 50 illustrations and maps on separate sheets and a number of drawings, photographs and plans included in the text of the articles.

NEW PROVINCE NEWSPAPER. (Pravda, April 9, p. 4. Complete text:) Kutaisi (Tass)—The first issue of the newspaper Stalineli, organ of the Kutaisi Province and City Party Committees and the Kutaisi Province Soviet, appeared today.

Sports

ALL-SOVIET SOCCER MATCHES IN 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 11, p. 4. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' All-Soviet Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports has approved plans for the 1952 All-Soviet soccer matches.

In order to give better training to teams in preparation for the U.S.S.R. championship friendly matches between "Class A" teams will begin in April. These will be divided into four subgroups in the cities of Tbilisi, Baku, Kharkov and Kiev. Starting May 2 the final round of the friendly competition will be held in Moscow between the eight best teams—those who have taken first and second place in each of the subgroups. A combined Moscow team will also take part in this competition.

On conclusion of the friendly competition championship play will begin June 20 to decide the U.S.S.R. championship for "Class A" teams. This competition will also take place in Moscow.

Plans have also been approved for "Class B" competition in 1952. This will be played off in three subgroups in the cities of Ivanovo, Kharkov and Baku. The concluding matches between "Class B" teams will be played in two groups in Leningrad and Gorky. The nine teams which take the first three places in each of the subgroups will meet in Leningrad to decide the first nine places in "Class B" competition. Matches in Gorky will decide the second nine places.

The biggest event of the soccer season will be the matches for the U.S.S.R. Soccer Cup, which will be played between May and October, 1952.—(Tass).

KOREA (Continued From Page 18) FEATURE

question of war prisoners. Furthermore, after your side clearly stated willingness to settle this question within the framework of our March 21 proposal, it retracted its decision and presented a perfectly groundless proposal, proving that you are not in the least concerned about your own captured, imprisoned servicemen and still do not intend to conclude a truce. No other explanation is possible.

Your plans for forcible detention of our captured servicemen by intimidation need no investigation. This has become a generally known fact. Your press openly admits that your side is using secret agents of Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee bandits for forced tattooing, for coercion to sign petitions and for other villainous acts against our captured servicemen. Your press has openly admitted that you have resorted to killing entire groups of our captured servicemen in an attempt to make them submit to forcible detention. The steadfast resolution of our captured servicemen to return to their homeland has been expressed in their fearless rebuff to all your threats and instigation. Up to the present time you have not given any satisfactory answer concerning various cases of murder.

What right do you have to present the results of your so-called "screening?" What grounds do you have in demanding an investigation—after a truce is in force—of these frauds which have already been exposed to the people of the world?

The release of all servicemen and repatriation to their homeland are clearly provided for by the Geneva Convention and by all the articles of international law. This is a duty and an obligation which it is impossible to evade. If your side still wants to reach an agreement on a truce, it must retract its one-sided and unreasonable proposal on the question of repatriating prisoners of war.

[Previous to the above report there had been no mention in the Soviet press of screening of prisoners of war to determine whether they would resist repatriation. The only reference to the entire subject of voluntary repatriation occurred in a letter from British prisoners of war held by the Koreans. This letter, quoted by Pravda April 17 from a Hsinhua account, said the British prisoners of war knew proposals had been made for voluntary repatriation under agenda item four, but felt repatriation should be automatic.

[Of the various proposals referred to by date in the account above, that of March 21 was reported in The New York Times March 22; that of April 28 was reported in that paper May 7; and the others have not been identified.—Translator.]

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appear in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

APRIL 9—15, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

In Security Council [Discussion of Asian and African countries' request that Tunisian question be included on Security Council's agenda], Pr-Izv 12/4-800. International review: Who is sabotaging disarmament? by G. Rassadin, Pr 10/3-950. In U.N. Disarmament Commission—Speech by U.S.S.R. Representative Ya. A. Malik, Pr-Izv 12/4-800. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of U.S. proposals for disclosure and verification of information about armed forces and armaments], Izv 13/3-550.

ATLANTIC PACT

France is aircraft carrier for North Atlantic bloc [Reported assigning bases to Canada], Izv 10/4-150, Pr 11/3-75.

PEACE FRONT

Indian people in struggle for peace [All-India cultural conference for peace ends in Calcutta], Pr 9/4-150. In Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples—International Stalin Prize presented to President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Kuo Mo-jo—Speech by Kuo Mo-jo [with photograph], Pr-Izv 10/1-1300. For peace, for national independence of Uruguay [Uruguayan National Peace Council and some of participants in American Continental Peace Congress hold meeting of Montevideo], Izv 10/4-100. Open letter from Prof. Ikuo Oyama to Comrade J. V. Stalin [on being awarded International Stalin Peace Prize], Pr-Izv 12/3-3200. (Editorial)—International cultural cooperation [World Peace Council honors Leonardo da Vinci in series of great anniversary celebrations], Izv 15/1-1300.

CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

Soviet delegation leaves for Vienna for International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr-Izv 10/4-75. (Editorial)—In defense of children [International Conference in Defense of Children is new, important stage in struggle for peace], Pr 12/1-1300. For peace, for happiness of children!—Interview with Chairman of Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women N. V. Popova [on International Conference in Defense of Children], Pr 12/1-700. In defense of children, Izv 12/3-1700. International Conference in Defense of Children [opens in Vienna], Pr 13/4-1100, Izv 13/3-1200. International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 14/3-650, Izv 15/4-250. International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 15/4-750, Izv 15/4-650. Criticism and review: Deprived of childhood [Brochure "Children Need Peace as Flowers Need Light," published by Women's International Democratic Federation], by B. Vronsky, Izv 15/4-1400.

FAR EAST

Burma.—U.S.A. supplies arms to Kuomintang bands in Burma, Izv 15/4-225.

Ceylon.—Ceylonese Parliament dissolved, Pr 10/3-75.

China.—New city for workers [being built in area of Tientsin], Pr 9/1-175. Price reductions in Eastern China, Pr 10/1-225, Izv 10/3-225. In the mines of Kochiu [in Yunnan Province], by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 10/3-1100. Vol. II of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works" [1937 to May, 1941], Pr 11/3-75, Izv 11/4-75. Nationwide construction projects [in past two years, 230,000 soldiers of National Liberation Army and 10,000,000 peasants have participated in construction of irrigation installations], Pr 11/1-175. Friendship of Soviet and Chinese students [Correspondence between students of Latvian Pedagogical Institute and students of State Pedagogical Institute in Peking], Pr 11/2-125. Premier of State Administration Council of China Chou-En-lai holds reception [for Tibetan delegations], Pr 12/4-200, Izv 12/3-200. Training technical cadres [Plans for setting up of technical industrial schools], Pr 12/1-200. Growth of national prosperity in China [Since price reductions, trade in government stores has increased 40% in Shanghai; 8% in Nanking; 22% in Tsingtao], Izv 12/1-250. Concern for children in China [14,000 kindergartens and nurseries now in operation; in 1951, 230,000 children in Peking and Tientsin visited pioneer camps], Pr 13/1-150. U.S.A. converts Hong Kong into naval base [U.S. army and naval officers studying Hong Kong areas—Paris dateline], Izv 13/4-175. Chinese machine builders' achievements [First coal cutter produced in Taiyuan], Pr 14/1-100. Price reductions in China, Pr 15/4-125.

India.—Indian Ambassador S. Radhakrishnan leaves Moscow, Pr-Izv 9/4-75. Soviet school children's success in International Contest of Children's Drawings [in Delhi], Pr-Izv 15/4-75.

Indonesia.—Strike movement in Indonesia [Government employees in province of West Java win strike], Izv 11/4-50.

Japan.—U.S.A. has taken possession of Japan's foreign trade [60% of all imports and 30%-50% of textile industry exports handled by foreign firms], Izv 9/3-150. Statement by Japanese Communist Party Temporary Executive Committee [opposes American military tribunal's sentencing of seven Communists for "anti-occupation activities"], Pr 11/4-125. On strike in Japan [Workers in many cities protest subversive activities bill], Pr 13/4-200, Izv 13/4-75. General strike in Japan, by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 14/4-600. American occupation authorities are re-creating Japanese army [U.S. headquarters has demanded that Japanese government increase reserve police crops to 180,000 men in 1952], Pr 15/4-50. Against fascistization of Japan [Strike against subversive activities bill], Izv 15/4-150.

Korea.—Events of Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 9/4-100; Pr-Izv 10/4-100; Pr-Izv 11/4-50; Pr-Izv 12/4-50; Pr-Izv 13/4-100; Pr 14/4-50; Pr-Izv 15/4-125. Korean truce talks, Pr-Izv 10/4-150; Pr 11/4-175; Pr 12/4-250; Izv 13/4-175; Pr 15/4-100. American planes attack vehicles of Korean and Chinese delegation [to truce talks], Pr-Izv 9/4-225. American interventionists' brutal treatment of prisoners of war, Pr-Izv 9/4-400. Friends of Korean people [From all parts of world come letters, telegrams and gifts], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 15/4-1500.

Report by Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers on Americans' use of bacteriological weapons on territory of Northeast China, Pr 9/3-3600, Izv 9/3,4-3600. Telegram from International Association of Democratic Lawyers to U.N. Secretary-General [urging Security Council to take all measures necessary to end Korean war], Pr-Izv 10/4-400. Report by Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers on investigation of American aggressors' crimes in Korea, Pr 11/4-3600, Izv 11/3,4-7900. Visit to Korea by group of members of Chinese commission to investigate American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 9/4-350. Stay in Korea of Chinese commission to investigate Americans' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 11/4-550. Against American aggressors' monstrous crimes [Reports from Sweden, the Netherlands and Iran], Pr 9/4-550. Against American imperialists' use of bacteriological weapons [Reports from Britain and Brazil], Pr 11/3-250. Against American interventionists' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea [Letter from Japanese Bureau for Liaison With World Federation of Trade Unions to U.N. Secretary-General], Pr 14/4-400. Trygve Lie is servant of American imperialism [His offer of World Health Organization aid in combating Korean epidemics is effort to cover up American aggressors' crimes], Pr-Izv 10/3-1900. International review: American aggressors exposed [Facts prove irrefutably that they launched bacteriological warfare in Korea on Jan. 28], by F. Rassadin, Pr 10/3-1000. Italian Deputies' enquiry of de Gasperi [Four Deputies ask why U.S.A. has not subscribed to convention against use of bacteriological weapons], Izv 10/4-100. Korean people are fighting courageously against American bacteriological weapons, Pr-Izv 12/4-250. Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers arrives in Vienna, Izv 13/4-75. Hsinhua on American imperialists' use of bacteriological weapons in China, Pr-Izv 15/4-250.

Malaya.—Statement by British Peace Committee [accusing British authorities of war crimes in Malaya], Izv 9/4-150.

Mongolian People's Republic.—Mongolian people's labor achievements [1951 plan fulfillment], Pr 10/1-150. Successful development of economy of Mongolian People's Republic [1951 plan fulfillment], Izv 10/3-200.

Pakistan.—Peasant movement in Pakistan [Peasants' council in Mianwali demands liquidation of large estates, release of imprisoned peasants and workers and supports Joliot-Curie's statement on American use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr 9/4-100.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

(Editorial)—Strengthen cultural relations of free peoples, Pr 9/1-1300. (Editorial)—Creative powers of liberated peoples are flourishing [Workers of people's democracies achieving great successes in building new socialist life], Izv 13/1-1300. Sino-Czech agreement [Czechoslovak government delegation in Peking to conclude agreement on cultural, scientific, technical, postal and other relations], Pr 15/3-75.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Appeal by Second Congress of Albanian Workers' Party [calling upon workers to fulfill plan], Pr 10/3-175, Izv 10/4-175. Increase in publication of books [From 1945 to 1951, 700 titles published in 7,500,000 copies], Pr 10/1-125. Spring in Albania, by Staff Correspondent N. Bulatov, Pr 11/3-650. Workers' achievements [Oil drillers and metalworkers overfulfill plan for first quarter of 1952], Pr 12/1-125. Prizes of the republic [Publication of awards], Pr 14/1-125.

Bulgaria.—In honor of national holiday [Competition among workers and peasants in honor of May 1], Pr 9/1-225.

Czechoslovakia.—Soviet books in Czechoslovakia [22 stores specializing in Soviet books now in operation], Pr 9/1-175. Czechoslovak workers' May Day competitions, Pr 11/1-150. Distribution of Soviet literature [In 1951, 1500 Soviet titles published in Czech and Russian in 21,000,000 copies], Pr 14/1-150.

Finland.—Celebrations in Finland of fourth anniversary of Soviet-Finnish treaty, Pr 10/3-75. 150th anniversary of birth of Lonnrot [One of Finland's greatest literary figures], Izv 10/3-250.

Greece.—On international themes: Greek reaction's crime [Execution of Greek patriots], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 9/3-300. Outrages of Greek police [Family and friends of executed patriots arrested while visiting cemetery], Pr-Izv 10/4-150. Legal terror continues in Greece [New trial of group of Communists to be held in May], Pr 15/4-50.

Hungary.—Soviet government delegation returns from Hungary, Pr-Izv 10/3-50. Leading workers' achievements [Three labor heroes], Pr 10/1-100. Installation of electricity and moving picture facilities in Hungarian villages [284 villages, 186 Machine and Tractor Stations, 143 state farms and 124 industrial agricultural cooperatives electrified during first two years of five-year plan; 974 moving picture theaters now operating in villages], Izv 12/1-150. Maternity and child protection [56 nurseries opened in 1951; 7000 peasant children attended nurseries and kindergartens; many new maternity homes built], Pr 13/1-125.

Poland.—Preparations for construction of Palace of Culture and Science [in Warsaw], Pr 10/1-25, Izv 10/3-25. Academy of Sciences established in Poland, Pr 11/1-225. Establishment of Academy of Sciences in Poland, Izv 11/4-250. Discussion of Polish draft constitution ends, Pr 12/1-200. Polish people have concluded discussion of draft constitution, Izv 12/1-250. Gratitude of younger generation [Number of seven-year schools has increased threefold since the war; 360,000 children now enrolled in 8000 kindergartens], Pr 13/1-125. Manuscripts of Copernicus and other treasures of Polish national culture transferred to government of Polish Republic [from Soviet Union], Pr 13/4-275, Izv 13/2-275. Construction of iron and steel mill [begun near Warsaw], Pr 14/1-125.

Rumania.—Talks and lectures on Russian literature [Ten-day session ends], Pr 9/1-175. Artists of Rumanian People's Republic arrive in Kiev, Izv 9/4-75. Rumanian artists arrive in Kiev, Pr 10/4-100. Rumanian schoolteachers' conference, Izv 11/4-200. First conference of Rumanian teachers [opens [opens in Bucharest], Pr 12/1-200. Delegation of Soviet doctors leaves for Rumania, Pr-Izv 12/4-50. Happy childhood [320 aid stations, 35 children's dispensaries and 127 maternity homes opened in villages in 1951], Pr 12/1-125. Fishermen put out to sea [First-class motorized fishing fleet, canneries and laboratories established with Soviet aid], Izv 12/1-300.

NEAR EAST

Egypt.—Situation in Egypt [Egyptian Minister of Interior given absolute powers to arrest and detain any person to maintain general security—London dateline], Pr 12/3-50, Izv 12/4-50. Postponement of Egyptian Parliamentary elections, Pr 14/4-25, Izv 15/4-25.

Iran.—On British interference in Iran's internal affairs [Iranian government again accuses British consular officials], Pr 9/4-100. Izv 9/3-100.

Syria.—Highhanded police action in Syria [Peace leader and trade union leader indicted for allegedly organizing explosion at American information office in Damascus], Pr 11/3-50.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Working people of Vienna mark seventh anniversary of Austria's liberation by Soviet Army, Pr 9/4-200. Laying of wreaths on Soviet soldiers' graves in Vienna [on seventh anniversary of Austria's liberation by Soviet Army], Izv 9/4-150. For peace, for friendship with Soviet Union [Appeal to Austrian people by Board of Austrian-Soviet Society on seventh anniversary of Vienna's liberation by Soviet Army], Pr 11/3-200.

Germany.—On international themes: For peace treaty with Germany, for unification of Germany [Soviet government's note continues to attract world attention], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 9/3-900. Peoples of northern countries oppose remilitarization of Western Germany [Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish speakers at meeting in Copenhagen; 12th anniversary of Hitlerite occupation of Norway noted], Izv 10/3-500. Under pressure of German people—Joint statement by Board and Party Committee of Social Democratic Party of Germany ["General treaty" conflicts with Bonn constitution], Pr 11/3-200, Izv 11/4-200. Notes from Soviet government to governments of U.S.A., Britain and France on a peace treaty with Germany, Pr-Izv 11/2-2100.* Foreign comments on Soviet government's note to governments of U.S.A., Britain and France on peace treaty with Germany [from Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Britain, U.S.A., Austria, Belgium and Denmark], Pr-Izv 13/3-3600; [Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, U.S.A., Britain and Austria], Pr 14/3-4500, [Germany and U.S.A.], Izv 15/2-1200; [Chinese People's Republic, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Britain and France], Pr 15/3-2500, Izv 15/2-2100. German people in struggle for peace and unification of Germany [Results of popular referendum in Western Germany and West Berlin against remilitarization and for peace treaty; congress for unity and peace treaty in Munchen-Gladbach], Pr 12/3-400. Izv 12/3-200. Article 107 of the United Nations Charter and all-German elections [Investigation of conditions for free all-German elections by U.N. commission is in contradiction with U.N. Charter], Pr 12/3-1300.*

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—In French National Assembly [Vote of confidence passed on budget question], Pr 10/4-225, Izv 10/3-300. Fate of village of Tignes [French village destroyed in order to create reservoir], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 11/3-750.

Great Britain.—Against American military cliques' outrages in Britain [Demonstration in Chester against behavior of U.S. fliers from nearby air base], Izv 9/3-150. Growth of unemployment in Britain, Pr 11/3-100. Forthcoming congress of Scottish trade unions [to be held in Perth, April 23-26], Pr 11/3-125. 22nd Congress of British Communist Party [opens in London], Pr 12/3-300, Izv 12/4-300. For peace and national independence of Britain!—Political report by Harry Pollitt at 22nd Congress of British Communist Party, Pr 13/3-1800. 22nd Congress of British Communist Party [continues], Pr 13/3-100, Izv 13/4-100. At 22nd Congress of British Communist Party, Pr 14/4-1200, Izv 15/4-125. 22nd Congress of British Communist Party [ends], Pr 15/4-1000. Protests in Britain against American domination [Trades Union Council and Labor Party Executive Committee of Norwich urge government to close down all U.S. bases in Britain and send U.S. forces home], Izv 15/4-50.

Italy.—Vengeance in Italy against members of resistance movement [39 former partisans sentenced to prison in Lucca], Pr 10/3-225; under heading Judicial vengeance in Italy against members of resistance movement against Hitlerite occupiers, Izv 10/4-225. Strike movement in Italy [Genoa, Milan and Turin], Pr 12/4-100.

Sweden.—Soviet artists leave for Sweden, Pr-Izv 9/4-75. Swedish-Soviet friendship month, Pr 14/4-250.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Bolivia.—Coup d'etat in Bolivia [New York dateline], Pr 11/3-300, Izv 11/4-175.

Canada.—Canadian budget is war budget, Izv 10/4-200, Pr 11/3-200.

Cuba.—Orgy of reaction in Cuba [New government-approved laws provide for dissolution of all political parties, legalize dissolution of Congress and set up "consultative council" to be appointed by Cabinet—New York dateline], Izv 9/4-125.

Latin America.—American interference in Latin American affairs [U.S.A. attempts to introduce into Latin American countries plan of "special measures" for dealing with increasing anti-U.S. sentiment; Argentine government criticizes U.S. interference—Rome and New York datelines], Pr 15/4-300.

United States.—U.S.A. suspends steel supply for civilian production [as result of threatened strike], Izv 9/3-25. At Columbia University,

by Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko, Pr 10/4-1400.* American racists' crimes [Civil Rights Congress reports nine Negroes killed during March], Izv 10/4-200, Pr 11/3-200. White House announces forthcoming resignation of Eisenhower, Pr 12/3-75, Izv 12/4-75.

AFRICA

Algeria.—Algerian dockers refuse to load war materials, Izv 10/4-25.

Tunisia.—On international themes: Tunisia struggles for independence, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 9/3-850. General strike in Tunisia, Pr-Izv 10/4-75.

ICELAND

Occupation of Iceland by American forces [Arrival of U.S. soldiers and war materials —Oslo dateline], Pr-Izv 11/4-25.

WORLD ECONOMY

At International Economic Conference [Speeches by participants from Albania, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Indonesia, Paraguay, Argentina, U.S.A., Uruguay, Iran, Burma, Britain, Hungary, Canada and India], Pr-Izv 9/4-2100;* [Reports on work of sections by participants from Poland, France and India; speeches by participants from Japan and Western Germany and Robert Chambeiron, secretary-general of conference], Pr-Izv 10/4-1700;* [Trade negotiations; participants attend performance of ballet and Russian folk dances], Pr-Izv 11/4-150;* [Negotiation of trade transactions], Pr-Izv 12/4-75;*—Final session, Pr-Izv 13/4-700;* —Communique on International Economic Conference in Moscow, Pr-Izv 13/4-1200; —Appeal of International Economic Conference to U.N. General Assembly, Pr-Izv 13/4-500; —Formation of Committee to Promote Development of International Trade, Pr-Izv 13/4-750. Finnish press on termination of Moscow International Economic Conference, Pr 14/4-275. Strengthening of world economic cooperation serves peace [Article in Szabad Nep on Moscow International Economic Conference], Pr 15/3-300. Participants in International Economic Conference arrive in Leningrad, Pr 14/4-100. Participants in International Economic Conference leave Moscow, Pr 15/3-75, Izv 15/4-75. In Committee to Promote Development of International Trade [Bureau for committee set up], Pr 15/3-50, Izv 15/4-50. U.S. authorities' repressive measure against American participants in International Economic Conference [Consulates in Europe instructed to take away passports of U.S. citizens who did not state in applications that they were going to Soviet Union], Pr 11/3-100, Izv 11/4-100. On Tomiko Kora's stay in Moscow [Diet member attends International Economic Conference despite Japanese government's restrictive measures], Pr 11/3-100, Izv 11/4-100. British machine builders demand expansion of trade with Eastern Europe, Izv 10/4-125. Austrian public demands strengthening of trade relations with U.S.S.R. [Increased trade demanded by Viennese lamp factory workers and Austrian-Soviet Society], Izv 13/4-100. Italian working people demand expansion of trade between U.S.S.R. and Italy [Workers in Naples and Castellammare di Stabia appeal to Ministry of Foreign Trade to accept proposals of Moscow International Economic Conference], Pr 14/4-200.

SPORTS

Soviet chess players return from Budapest, Pr-Izv 9/4-25. Soviet athletes in [16] international [sports] federations, Pr-Izv 9/4-75. To students' chess tournament, Pr 9/4-25. under heading Soviet chess players leave for London, Izv 9/4-25. International students' chess tournament in Liverpool, Izv 12/4-100; Izv 13/4-150. Soviet chess players' victory, Pr 15/4-50; under heading International students' chess tournament ends in Liverpool—Soviet chess players' victory, Izv 15/4-125.

MISCELLANY

Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 12/4-200. Session of Bureau of Executive Committee of International Federation of Participants in Resistance Movement [victims of fascism to meet in Berlin April 17-18], Izv 15/4-75.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MARXISM-LENINISM

Great work of scientific communism—On 80th anniversary of first volume of K. Marx' "Capital" in Russian, by I. Doroshev, Pr 9/2,3-2700. Great work by Marx—On 80th anniversary of Russian translation of first volume of "Capital," by Kh. Semyonov, Izv 9/2-2000.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Party life: The Party committee and scientific institutions [Shortcomings in work of Chelyabinsk Province Party organizations], by Staff Correspondent for Chelyabinsk Province V. Beloborodov, Pr 9/2-1200. Plenary session of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee [discusses mass political work], Pr 9/2-225. Party life: Concerning certain questions of ideological work in Kazakhstan [Party carries on important ideological work but major errors exist in history, literature and arts], by Secretary of Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Zh. Shayakhmetov, Pr 10/2-2000. Follow-up: "Increase organizational role of officials in Party apparatus" [Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee takes steps to improve its work], Pr 10/2-150. Party life: Arm cadres with economic knowledge, by Secretary of Nizhny Tagil Party Committee G. Kozlov, Pr 11/2-1200. Constantly train young Communists [Many districts in Tadzhikistan fail to give Party candidates adequate training], by Staff Correspondent for Tadzhik Republic A. Rumyantsev, Pr 11/2-550. Seminar for secretaries of school Party organizations [given by Alma-Ata Province Party Committee], Pr 11/2-50. Agitation group of leading collective farm [Tambov Province], Pr 12/2-150. Improved role of Party committee instructors [discussed by Saratov Province Party Committee], Pr 12/2-150. Party groups in brigades [Report delivered at meeting of Mordvinian Province Party Committee bureau], Pr 12/2-150. Plenary session of Novosibirsk Province Party Committee [discusses selection, placement and training of cadres], Pr 13/2-300. (Editorial)—Select and train cadres properly, Pr 14/1-1300. Plenary session of Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 14/2-450.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Eighth plenary session of Young Communist League Central Committee, Pr-Izv 12/2-1200.*

STATE AND LAW

Session of Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 9/2-100. Sessions of Moldavian and Latvian Republic Supreme Soviets [end], Izv 12/1-250. Follow-up: "Confusion over important matters" [Director of State Juridical Publishing House announces measures to raise the ideological and political level of books published], Izv 9/2-150. Follow-up: "Get acquainted!" [Secretary of Kostroma City Party Committee reports V. F. Khvatov dismissed as director of plywood factory], Pr 10/2-100. From experience of work of the Soviets: Village meetings, by Master of Juridical Sciences A. Karp, Izv 10/2-650; Information work in executive committee [Information from below through field work, reports of district Soviet meetings, talks with workers and correspondence helps in supporting local initiative and exposing shortcomings], by Assistant Director of Organizational Instruction Department of Omsk Province Executive Committee V. Buluchevsky, Izv 10/2-650; Deputies' room [Good example set in Leninogorsk City Soviet], by P. Iyevlev, Izv 10/2-500. [Belorussian] Republic conference of Soviet officials [discusses socialist competition in agriculture], Izv 12/1-125. Presentation of U.S.S.R. orders and medals [to U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture, head of the Volga-Don Hydroelectric Project, officials of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Internal Affairs, U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Control and U.S.S.R. Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry], Izv 13/1-150. On Taganrog Cape [Exemplary work of Taganrog District Soviet], by Peter Nikitin, Izv 13/2-2000. Announcement of fifth session of Moscow Province Soviet (third convocation) [Meeting scheduled for April 18], Izv 13/4-50, Pr 15/3-50.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

(Editorial)—Thrift is a basic quality of Soviet citizens, Izv 10/1-1200. (Editorial)—Creative labor of millions, Izv 11/1-1200. In the Maritime taiga, by M. Samunin, Izv 12/2-1400. Housing construction on Sakhalin, Pr 13/2-175. Deposits in [Saratov] savings banks increase, Pr 15/2-50.

May Day production spurts.—[Reports from Stavropol, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Yaroslavl and Chkalov], Izv 9/1-550; [Leningrad and Sverdlovsk], Pr 10/1-300; [Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station], Izv 10/1-100; [Kiev and Tomsk], Izv 10/1-175; [Reports in newspapers of Moscow enterprises], Pr 11/1-600; [Kuznetsk Basin, Leningrad and Minsk], Izv 11/1-275; [Yerevan and Kharkov], Pr 12/1-350; [Kharkov], Izv 12/1-125; [Main Turkmenian Canal], Pr 13/1-200; [Borisov and Frunze], Izv 13/1-250; [Chelyabinsk and Volsk], Pr 15/1-300. (Editorial)—Broaden scope of May Day socialist competition, Izv 9/1-1300.

NATURAL RESOURCES

At great construction projects of communism: Water flows to the Don steppe [from Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center], Pr 9/1-100; First unit of Vesyoly pumping station begins operation, Pr 9/1-150; under heading at Vesyoly pumping station, Izv 9/1-100. Letter to Stalin from builders of Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station and Volga Urals Gravity Canal [reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 9/1-2000. People of great construction projects: Boris Kovalenko [from Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station], by Special

Correspondent Ye. Chornykh, Izv 10/2-1600. Introduction of new equipment [discussed at Kuibyshev conference], Pr 11/2-250. Waters of Don are halfway to Volga, by Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko, Izv 11/1-750. At Osadnaya Ravine [Quarrying begins for Volga-Ural Canal cofferdam], Izv 11/1-75. Water reaches collective farm fields [from Vesyoly pumping station], Pr 12/1-300. (Editorial)—Great nationwide cause [Hydroelectric projects], Pr 13/1-1200. For great construction projects [Orders for Southern Ukraine Canal filled by factory in Chelyabinsk Province], Izv 13/1-125. At construction projects of communism: Zhiguli in April, by Staff Correspondent A. Stepanov, Izv 13/2-1200. Cableway [under construction across Volga at Kuibyshev], Pr 14/1-125. At great construction projects [Powerful equipment arrives at site of Main Turkmenian Canal], Pr 14/2-200. (Editorial) —Major tasks in shelter-belt forestation, Pr 11/1-1300. Works by Stalin Prize winners: "General Forestry," reviewed by Master of Agricultural Sciences K. Lositsky, Izv 12/2-650. Spring tree planting [in southern Ukraine], Izv 13/1-125. Construction of new reservoirs [planned in the Altai], Izv 12/2-225.

INDUSTRY

With Murmansk fishermen, by Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin, Izv 9/2-1300. (Editorial)—More attention to education of working youth, Pr 10/1-1300. Iron and steel workers' valuable initiative [raises output at Dzerzhinsky Iron and Steel Mill], Pr 10/1-75. For excellent organization of production [Socialist competition at Yaroslavl Tire Plant], Izv 10/1-175. Fishing resources of Black Sea [Scientific work being done to further improve fishing industry on Georgian shore of Black Sea], by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 10/3-50. Letter to Stalin from Voroshilovgrad Province miners and mine builders [reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 11/1-900; from personnel of Krasnodar Territory Oil industry, Pr-Izv 12/1-1000; from miners and mine builders of Karaganda Coal Basin, Pr-Izv 13/1-900. On timber road [Truck rebuilt for hauling timber across ice—Molotov Province], by Staff Correspondent M. Sokolov, Izv 11/2-300. New machine tools and equipment [built at Kharkov enterprises], Izv 11/2-250. Whalers go out to sea [Vladivostok], Pr 12/2-125. Value the name of the factory trademark [Lomonosov Porcelain Factory in Leningrad puts out much careless, inartistic work, neglects contemporary Soviet themes], by Staff Correspondent G. Kapralov, Pr 12/2-1000. High indices [Baku oil workers pledge to complete drilling 25 days ahead of schedule], Izv 12/1-125. Cloth for spring and summer [produced by Ivanovo textile workers], Izv 12/1-100. Fishing industry on the Caspian, by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 12/2-125. Creative cooperation [between Azerbaidzhan scientists and oil workers], Pr 13/2-200. Museum in Urals factory [shows history of Chelyabinsk Ferroalloy Plant], Pr 14/1-175. Before log driving [in Karelo-Finnish Republic], Pr 14/1-125. Party life: Instilling communist attitude toward labor [at textile mill of Ivanovo melange combine], by Special Correspondent A. Yerokhin, Pr 14/2-1000. Follow-up: "New equipment and old methods" [Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building takes steps to introduce advanced methods in Penza Province factory], Pr 14/2-100. In struggle for technical progress [Scholars and scientists give reports, lectures and hold consultations in Kharkov factories], Pr 15/2-225.

AGRICULTURE

Successes of electrification in [Rybnoye] district [Ryazan Province], Pr 9/1-300. Ukraine orchards [10,000 hectares to be added to present 250,000], Izv 9/2-75. In Stavropol fields [Agricultural workers improve work and cut sowing time, but major shortcomings still exist], by Staff Correspondent for Stavropol Territory Ye. Kiselev, Pr 10/2-900. Cotton planting in Azerbaidzhan [ends in 12 districts], Pr 10/2-175. Award to two Kiev Province collective farmers for high harvests of koksagyz seeds, Izv 9/1; to three Rostov Province combine operators for high indices in harvesting and threshing grain and oil crops, Izv 10/1. Sowing of early grain crops completed in Crimea, Izv 10/1-25. Experiences in northern sericulture [Meeting of sericulture and apiculture section of V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences], Izv 10/1-150. Cotton planting [begins early on Armenian collective farms], Izv 10/1-125. In southern Azerbaidzhan [Spring on tea plantations], by Agronomist K. Khramov, Izv 10/2-275. Powerful machinery for collective farm fields—Farm machinery exhibit [in Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest, Moscow], by Ye. Fadeichev, Izv 10/3-1100. Flourishing of Kuban collective farms' economy, Pr 11/2-350. (Feuilleton)—Thanks for the chickens [Collective Farm chairman toasts strict observance of collective farm regulations as he enjoys spring banquet of borough Party committee in Gorlovka for which he has contributed chickens and other collective farm supplies], by F. Kozhukhov, Pr 11/3-850. Flax growers prepare for planting [in Kalinin Province], by Staff Correspondent N. Kavskaya, Izv 11/2-150. Lecture by collective farm brigade leader [on high winter wheat yields in Stavropol Territory], by Staff Correspondent I. Morozov, Izv 11/2-200. (Editorial)—For successful cotton planting, Izv 12/1-1200. Creative cooperation [between scientists of West Siberian branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Novosibirsk District collective farmers], Izv 12/1-225. In Uzbekistan cotton fields, Pr 13/1-200. Party life: Is this the way to guide competition? [Poor Party work with collective farms results in low output], by Staff Correspondent for Kirgiz Republic I. Lukin, Pr 13/2-1200. From readers' letters: Topics of the day—Important task of rural equipment operators [in spring sowing], Pr 13/2-750. In fields of country [Reports from Stavropol, Vinnitsa, Yerevan and Barnaul], Izv 13/1-150; [Zaporozhye, Kiev, Kurgan-Tyube, Baku, Chkalov and Irkutsk], Izv 15/1-300. Spring in the Kuban, by Staff Correspondent L. Shibakov, Izv 13/1-900. Trucks for collective farms [200 sold by Dnepropetrovsk Province consumers' cooperatives in 1951], Izv 13/2-100. In Ukraine fields, by Staff Correspondent for Ukraine Republic A. Chernichenko, Pr 14/1-650. Works by Stalin Prize winners: Orchards near Leningrad [Work of Prof. N. G. Zhuchkov to grow fruit trees on swampland] by Staff Correspondent M. Kurtynin, Pr 14/2-1000. Letter to Stalin from Moldavian Republic agricultural workers [Reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 15/1,2-5300. (Editorial)—Agricultural workers' pledges, Pr 15/1-1400.

TRANSPORTATION

Electric boats on river routes [Specialists from Moscow, Leningrad and Gorky meet in Gorky to discuss development of inland waterways], Pr 9/2-150. Letter to the editor: Make better use of small rivers, by Chief of Molotov Province Small Rivers Development Administration V. Kazantsev, Izv 10/2-750. Before navigation on Dnieper, Izv 11/1-225. On mountain roads [connecting Frunze with outlying districts], Izv 13/1-100.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Expansion of trade in villages [47 new stores to be opened in Stavropol Territory], Pr 15/2-50.

CITIES

In Omsk [Four items], by Staff Correspondent M. Budarin, Izv 9/2-250. Municipal improvements in Takhia-Tash, Izv 10/1-125. New Kondopoga [Cellulose-paper combine and hydroelectric center being rebuilt in Karelo-Finnish town destroyed in war], by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 11/2-300. [Tenth] Anniversary of mining town [Tkvarcheli, Georgia], Izv 12/1-75. City on Caspian [Makhachkala], Pr 13/1-200.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Morshin health resort [on northern slope of Carpathians], by N. Pimenov, Izv 12/2-175. Trade union health resorts of Belorussia, Pr 15/2-125. Notes on books: Resorts of our country ["Resorts of the U.S.S.R." published by State Medical Publishing House], reviewed by N. Antonov, Pr 15/2-250.

CULTURE

Improve scientific and educational propaganda, by Staff Correspondent for Latvian Republic G. Kalnins, Pr 10/2-550. In factory library [Yerevan Power Equipment Factory now has 10,000 books], Pr 10/2-175. Chronicle of cultural life [Seven items], Pr 10/2-250. Rural culture centers [Libraries in Ternopol Province], Pr 12/2-200. Acquisitions of Historical Museum, Izv 12/4-125. In factory Palace of Culture [Kharkov], by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 13/1-350. Readers of collective farm countryside [Baku bookstore receives many requests for books to be mailed], Pr 14/1-175. Cultural work among animal husbandry workers [Cultural and educational institutions bring radio sets and reading matter to North Transbaikal steppe], Pr 15/2-150.

SCIENCE

Linguists' expeditions [Linguistics Institute of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences plans summer expeditions to study local dialects], Pr 10/2-250. Planetarium [opened] in Yerevan, by Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan, Izv 11/2-50. Works by Stalin Prize winners: "Flora of the U.S.S.R.," reviewed by Academician P. Zhukovsky, Izv 12/2-650. (Feuilleton)—A lucrative spot [Smolensk Regional Studies Institute spends much but accomplishes nothing], by I. Ryabov and V. Olenichev, Pr 13/2-1100. New group of agronomists [Graduates from Kirgiz K. I. Skryabin Agricultural Institute], Pr 14/1-50.

HISTORY

Works by Stalin Prize winners: "History of the Culture of Ancient Russia," reviewed by Corresponding Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Prof. M. Tikhomirov, Izv 12/2-650.

EDUCATION

Young scientists of Lvov [200 graduate stu-

dents in institutes of Ukraine Academy of Sciences and in Lvov higher educational institutions], Pr 9/2-175. School construction [in Estonia], Pr 12/2-225. Schools prepare for new school year [in Kose District, Estonia], Izv 13/2-125.

THE ARTS

For better guidance of amateur activities [Kharkov Province Party Committee criticizes management of Folk Art Center], Pr 9/2-150. Motion pictures: "Soviet Belorussia" [New color documentary], reviewed by Stalin Prize Winner Ivan Shamyakin, Pr 9/3-1100. New production at Theater of Moscow Soviet [Lermontov's "Masquerade"], Pr 9/3-50. Peasants' interest in art [Estonian collective farm has five amateur groups], Pr 10/2-200. "Sleeping Beauty" at Bolshoi Theater, Pr 10/4-150; under heading New performance of "Sleeping Beauty" ballet, Izv 10/4-100. Color newsreel "Agricultural News" [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 10/4-125. "Loyal Citizen"—New German feature film [based on novel by Heinrich Mann], reviewed by B. Galanov, Pr 11/3-1000. Follow-up: "The repertoire and the contemporary theme" [Literature and art department of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee reports measures to improve repertoire of music and drama theater and for working local dramatists], Pr 12/2-75. New production at Young Communist League Theater [Zarechnaya's "New People," based on Chernyshevsky's "What Is To Be Done?"], Pr 12/4-100. Letter to the editor [U.S.S.R. People's Artist Prof. Alexei Popov thanks organizations and individuals for greetings on 60th birthday], Pr 12/4-25. From readers' letters: Topics of the day—Successful undertaking [Film made of Maly Theater production of Ostrovsky's "Truth Is Good But Happiness Is Better"], Pr 13/2-600. [Kalinin] Province philharmonic [does not serve people's needs and has not corrected its faults], by Staff Correspondent N. Kavskaya, Izv 13/2-1100. May Day posters [State Arts Publishing House puts out nine posters], Izv 13/2-100. Performances in rural clubs [More than 500 amateur drama groups in Ulyanovsk Province], Pr 14/2-125. Play "The Lost Letter" at [Moscow] Theater of Satire [by Rumanian dramatist Caradjale], Pr 14/4-125. Theater program, Pr 9/4-175, Izv 9/4-150; Pr-Izv 10/4-150; Pr-Izv 11/4-150; Pr-Izv 12/4-150; Izv 13/4-150; Pr 14/4-100; Pr 15/4-125, Izv 15/4-75.

Da Vinci Anniversary.—500th anniversary of birth of Leonardo da Vinci [marked in Estonia], by Staff Correspondent G. Klevakin, Izv 10/3-200; [Preparations in Leningrad and Tbilisi], Pr 11/2-250; [Belorussia], Pr 13/2-175; [Baku], Izv 13/2-75. Leonardo da Vinci exhibit [in State Library of Foreign Literature], Izv 11/4-200. Great son of Italian people—500th anniversary of birth of Leonardo da Vinci, by Artist Renato Guttuzo, Pr 14/4-1600. Anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci [Meetings throughout country], Pr 15/2-300. Leonardo da Vinci—500th anniversary of birth, by M. Alpatov, Pr 15/3-2000. Leonardo da Vinci—Great Italian artist, by Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Art and Russian Republic People's Artist Vasily Yakovlyev, Izv 15/3-2100; —Works of Leonardo da Vinci in the Hermitage, by T. Fomicheva of the State Hermitage staff, Izv 15/3-450; —Anniversary meetings and lectures [throughout country], Izv 15/3-150; —Scientist and engineer, by Academician A. Blagonravov, Izv 15/3-1700; —Exhibit on great artist, Izv 15/3-100.

LITERATURE

Books by Stalin Prize winners: Patriotic poetry [by Estonian poet Juhan Smuul], by A. Fesenko, Izv 9/2-800. Celebration for A. A. Ignatyev [on 75th birthday], Pr 12/4-125. Letter to the editor [A. Ignatyev thanks organizations and individuals for greetings on 75th birthday], Pr 14/4-25. V. V. Mayakovsky Library and Museum [in poet's Moscow house], Izv 13/2-350. Great poet of Soviet epoch [Meetings in Moscow commemorate 20th anniversary of Mayakovsky's death], Pr 14/1-275. On children's literature, by L. Dubrovina, Pr 14/2-2100. Meeting on children's literature [in Young Pioneer Club], Pr 15/2-450. Notes on books: "The Kurile Chain" [Descriptive work published by State Children's Literature Publishing House], reviewed by A. Solovyov, Pr 15/2-400.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

In Lithuanian bookstores [Sales increase; many new books to be published], Pr 9/2-200. Review of the press: Tribune of advanced experience [Chernovtsy Province newspaper publishes letters and stories of leading agricultural workers], Pr 9/2-600; [Chkalov Province] Newspaper divorced from life [receives only five to seven letters per month from readers], Pr 9/2-550. New [Kutaisi] province newspaper, Pr 9/4-25. Letter to the editor: Concerning the Children's Encyclopedia [Encyclopedia planned in 1945 by Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences not yet compiled], by teachers from Moscow School No. 345 N. Popova, O. Nikanorova, G. Sundukov and L. Borisova, Pr 10/2-350. Celebration of magazine Siberian Lights [30th anniversary], by Staff Correspondent N. Maleyev, Izv 10/2-150. Vol. VIII of Large Soviet Encyclopedia [just published], Pr 11/2-50, Izv 11/2-100. Courses for editors of district newspapers [two-month courses in Higher Party School end], Pr 11/2-125. In name of friendship of peoples [Estonian State Publishing House publishes Estonian translations from Chinese], Izv 11/2-175. Improve work by book publishing houses, by V. Vorontsov, Pr 12/2-2000. From readers' letters: Topics of the day—On newspaper and magazine deliveries [Delayed in many areas], Pr 13/4-600. Review of the press: An important theme [Tagilsky rabochi (Tagil Worker) carries many important articles on life of workers but fails to deal adequately with role of trade union and sports organizations], Pr 15/2-1000.

RADIO—TV

For rural radio centers [Special wind-driven power units developed for radio sets on Karelo-Finnish collective farms], Izv 10/1-100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr-Izv 9/4-150; Pr-Izv 10/4-225 [includes three television programs]; Pr 11/4-150, Izv 11/4-225 [one]; Izv 12/4-300 [four]; Izv 13/4-250 [three]; Pr 14/4-100; Izv 15/4-150 [two].

SPORTS

Before summer sports season [Poltava Province farm youth prepare for summer season], Pr 10/4-125. All-Soviet soccer matches in 1952 [Schedule approved], Pr-Izv 11/4-275. U.S.S.R. boxing championship [Matches begin in Moscow], Izv 13/4-200; Pr 15/4-250, Izv 15/4-150. Soccer competition begins [in Tbilisi], Pr 14/4-50. Soccer match [Tbilisi], Pr 15/4-25.

MISCELLANY

Exhibit of works by Stalin Prize winners [in Estonian State Public Library], Izv 9/2-75. Short stories of ordinary people—Great happiness, by Mail Carrier P. K. Alexeyeva [Mtsensk], Izv 11/2-1100; —The Soviet approach, by Film Projectionist N. F. Dvoryankin [Orel Province], Izv 11/2-500; —Bright roads, by Obstetrician M. G. Ilyukhina [Tula Province] as told to Ivan Doronin, Izv 11/2-200. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [five], Izv 9/1; [seven], Pr 11/1; [eight], Izv 11/1; [seven], Pr 13/1; [seven], Pr 14/1. Readers report [Four items], Izv 9/2-175; [Nine], Izv 10/2-300; [Three], Izv 12/2-175. News notes [Three items], Izv 10/2-100; [Four], Izv 11/2-175; [Three], Izv 13/2-100; [Five], Pr 14/2-200.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papefs and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

COPYRIGHT

The translations appearing in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press are copyrighted. Quotation is permitted up to 300 words.

In order to avoid confusion as to the source, quotations may not be ascribed to the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, the American Council of Learned Societies or the Social Science Research Council.

Permission may be secured from the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies to quote more than 300 words and to cite the Current Digest as source of the translation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.